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LABOR OPPOSITION TO BILL REGARDING CLAIMS OF MINERS

Leaders' Objections to British Premier's Proposed Commission on Miners' Demands Delays Progress of the Bill

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday).—The Coal Commission Bill only passed the second reading in the House of Commons yesterday, the miners' representatives, of whom there are 25 in the House, being determined to have full discussion on the questions at issue. Earnest speeches were made by William Adamson, Vernon Harcourt, J. H. Thomas and W. Bruce, but none bridged successfully the gulf between the claims of the Miners Federation, backed by the miners' vote, and the resolve of the government to have a full inquiry made into the proposals, which will affect all industries, and their consequent refusal to regard the question of hours and wages as a closed issue.

The discussion revealed lack of unanimity on the actual costs of production, between the government and labor estimates. Mr. Adamson, who opened the debate, while not despairing of a solution if the spirit displayed by the Premier and Robert Smillie at last week's conference were maintained, nevertheless contended that up to the present, the government had not done all it could to meet the miners' demands. The government, he maintained, already had sufficient data to deal with the wages and hours question, and going into details, he urged that it was unnecessary to hold an inquiry into these matters. Finally he called on the government to accept the nationalization of mines, and leave the investigation of the reorganization it involved to the proposed commission.

Speedy Settlement Urged

Mr. Harcourt followed with a vigorous contribution to the debate, also demanding the exclusion of the hours and wages question from the terms of reference of the commission. The miners' demands had now reached a stage, he said, when it was uncertain whether it was possible to delay matters for even one day. Neither the miners' executive, nor the coming conference could override the decision of the ballot-boxes, and because of the serious possibility of the situation being developed at Wednesday's conference, they were anxious that the government should delete wages and hours from the terms of reference of the bill.

He appealed for the institution of an inquiry into these two points immediately, quite apart from the bill. Quoting figures with respect to the miners' wages, and the profits made in the conduct of the mines, Mr. Harcourt declared that it was because the miners understood these facts that they said there was no use talking about the impossibility of their having a higher standard of living. They were out for it, and intended to get it. A report of a commission by March 31 would not serve the purpose intended, that of averting industrial strife, he concluded, now that the miners' ballot had been taken.

Speaking on the amendment against the second reading of the bill Mr. J. H. Thomas emphasized the seriousness of the situation. If they had a strike, he said, of the three great bodies composing the "triple alliance," it would not only paralyze industry, but if they won, they would have defeated the state, and if they lost, there might be a period of reaction and oppression for years to come. He appealed for a settlement of the wages question by the machinery which had been in existence for 30 years.

Mr. Lloyd George's Reply

In reply, Mr. Lloyd George stated his conviction that they had made out a case for the inquiry, and not a decision. The miners and the government were not in agreement on the fundamental figures, which were the basis of the negotiation, and it was futile to renew the negotiations on imperfect knowledge.

Mr. Bruce asked for the rendering of an interim report by March 12 instead of 31, but the Premier refused it as unreasonable. Mr. Edward Shortt, the Home Secretary, emphasized the necessity of a thorough investigation into the questions at issue, and described the modus operandi of the commission. He announced that any award made to the miners, should be dated back to the original claim on Jan. 9. He thought the miners had a strong case, and to threaten a strike for what appeared to be amorphous seemed an untenable position for a great organization. On a division, 257 voted for the second reading of the bill, and 43 against.

Great Labor Alliance

British Railway Men, Miners and Transport Workers Agree on Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The executives of the National Union of Railwaymen, Miners Federation, and Transport Workers Federation, held a joint conference at Unity House this afternoon, after meeting separately beforehand at their respective headquarters. The statement issued subsequently

announced that the executives had before them a full and complete statement of the various stages of the negotiations by the miners', railwaymen's and transport workers' federations, and that, after long discussion, they unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that, having fully considered the position of negotiations, and having regard to the very grave consequences involved in a stoppage by either body, and the fact that, in the event of such a stoppage, the members of each body would be very seriously and immediately affected, the executives decided to adjourn the conference until each body has had an opportunity of further negotiation, and decided that no section of the "triple alliance" shall agree to any action or settlement until the conference is again called, such conference to be held before March 15.

The date named is that fixed for the strike. A miners' delegate remarked after the conference, that if the miners' conference tomorrow endorses today's resolution, the position will be greatly consolidated.

Labor Unrest Considered

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Premier presided this morning at a well-attended Cabinet meeting, which, it is understood, was held for the purpose, among other things, of considering the latest industrial situation. Before the meeting the Premier and Mr. Bonar Law had a long consultation, and they entered the chamber together. Sir Robert Horne and Sir Eric Geddes were also present. It is believed that the Premier consulted his colleagues as to the statement he will make at the national conference on Thursday.

RADICALS ASSUME BROADER LICENSE

Socialist and I. W. W. Spokesmen in New York City Renew Propaganda Methods Openly in the Press and Elsewhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—The radical element in this city continues to show increasing activity. Scott Nearing, acquitted by a jury after his trial under the Espionage Act, is received with prolonged applause when he appears as a lecturer at the Rand School of Social Science. The radical papers use a great deal of what he says at these classes and in speeches elsewhere. And the Rebel Worker, organ of the local central committee of the I. W. W., prints the following as coming from him:

"The League of Nations will endure as long as the bankers and traders of England and the United States stand together. When they divide, as they ultimately must, there will be two leagues of nations, and a world war that will eclipse in horror that which has just ended. Until that time comes, the League of Nations will make the world safe for capitalism by crushing militant democracy."

The editor of a Socialist newspaper, at the Liberties Conference held by several radical organizations, denounced Albert S. Bursleson, Postmaster-General of the United States, and said there was no politically free press in America. He said further that another newspaper, not a Socialist one, had been permitted to criticize England for her Irish policy, while his own publication was held up for similar criticism.

At a public church forum, one man exclaimed that he was born in America, but was Russian in sentiment, and he had rather live in Russia, where he could call his life his own, than in America. The pastor upbraided him for not knowing that the United States offers more and broader opportunity to the individual than any other country.

Gilbert E. Roe, a lawyer, appeals for the repeal of the Espionage Act. "The lawmakers," he says, "decline to say something about freedom of speech, but put the question up to ignorant juries, whose action resulted in the acquittal of Nearing and the conviction of hundreds of others whose acts were infinitely less overt than those of Nearing. When you convict a Socialist or a member of the I. W. W. on that principle, you are establishing a precedent which is going to convict you some time."

The Rebel Worker is as outspoken now as it has been at any time since the armistice was signed, and it continues to go through the mails wrapped in a page from a local conservative newspaper.

"The war has pretty nearly made the world safe for Bolshevism," it says, "something not at all in the original program. Russia, Germany, Austria, Holland, even Japan, though to a lesser degree, give evidence of a revolution that has already outrun both capitalism, imperialism and bourgeois liberalism. The labor struggle will go on until we have industrial democracy throughout the world. So we shall continue to organize in industry and to act along industrial lines, until the One Big Union becomes so powerful that the workers can take possession of the industries of the world and abolish wage slavery."

LOANS TO THE ALLIES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A new credit of \$15,000,000 for Serbia, authorized on Tuesday by the Treasury, raised Serbia's loans from the United States to \$27,000,000, and loans of all the Allies to \$8,674,657,000.

WAR FUND CONTROL BRINGS PROTEST

Knights of Columbus, Acting for the Roman Catholic War Council, Seeks for Power to Override Joint Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The supreme board of directors of the Knights of Columbus has made protest against a limitation being placed on the number of millions of dollars it can spend in giving things to the soldiers out of funds received from the public in the joint drive of last November. This decision on behalf of the National (Roman) Catholic War Council was arrived at in a special meeting here on Monday. It is announced that the directors will carry their appeal to the Secretary of War.

The limitation of funds which may be used in giving away chocolate, stationery, tobacco, etc., to the soldiers was decided upon a short time ago by the Committee of Eleven, consisting of representatives of the seven war work organizations which participated in the joint drive, with John R. Mott of the Y. M. C. A. at its head. This committee has acted as a general overhead governing board for the seven organizations, the National (Roman) Catholic War Council, of course, being represented.

The unlimited giving away of supplies by one organization, which, through the nature of its work, was able to spend its funds in this way while others would not, was felt to place the other societies at a great disadvantage in the eyes of the soldiers unacquainted with reasons why all could not and did not donate so lavishly.

Conference Is Asked

The Knights of Columbus on Tuesday sent a telegram to the Secretary of War asking him to grant an early audience to the officers of the Roman Catholic secret society, to lay their protest before him. It is reported in the local press that the resolution will be carried and explained by James Flaherty of New York, supreme knight; William J. McGinley of New York, supreme secretary; Joseph C. Pelletier of Boston, supreme advocate, and Daniel J. Callahan of Washington, supreme treasurer. The committee, according to the local press, will point out that since the public donated the money, the organization should supply everything it purchased, free of charge to men in the service.

The amount received from the joint drive by the Knights of Columbus, if all the subscriptions to the drive be paid in, will be in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000. The National (Roman) Catholic War Council's quota was \$50,000,000. If the quota figure, or \$50,000,000, be taken as representing the sum which is to be actually received by the Roman Catholic organization from the drive, then the limitation of 10 per cent for free giving would place \$3,000,000 at its disposal for that purpose.

Program Outlined

What the National (Roman) Catholic War Council had planned to use in giving away supplies to the men was \$10,000,000, so this news office was informed on Tuesday, and it is for the right to use that sum, which is of course greatly in excess of any amount which the Y. M. C. A. or any other of the seven organizations could appropriate for a similar purpose, that the Knights of Columbus are carrying their protest to the Secretary of War. This is said to be the first appeal that any of the seven organizations, whose representatives constitute the Committee of Eleven have taken over its head to the War Department.

"Other organizations which do much personal work among the soldiers are not in a position to do so much free giving as the Knights of Columbus, whose work seems largely to be free giving from the public funds. The giving of millions by the Knights of Columbus, without limitation, would put the other organizations in a very unfavorable light in the eyes of the soldiers. None of the other societies wanted to give free beyond a certain moderate amount, and that was the decision of the Committee of Eleven," was the comment made on the situation here on Tuesday.

Church Supervises Work

Bishop P. J. Muldoon of Rockford, Illinois, was present at the special meeting of the Knights of Columbus supreme board of directors. Bishop Muldoon has served as directing head of the National (Roman) Catholic War Council, and he represents the hierarchy in the deliberations of the Knights of Columbus.

The war work in behalf of Roman Catholic soldiers and sailors was at first handled by the Knights of Columbus, a laymen's organization, and his laymen dealt with the government. The hierarchy of the church later took charge of the Roman Catholic war work, inclusive of the Knights of Columbus activities, through the National (Roman) Catholic War Council, with four bishops constituting its directing agency.

REPORTED SHORTAGE OF FOOD IN BOHEMIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BERNE, Switzerland (Tuesday).—The Wireless Press special correspondent in Prague writes: "The Republic

of Bohemia is threatened with all the disastrous consequences of famine. The small stocks of food still in existence at the beginning of the year are on the verge of complete exhaustion, and the population will be unable to hold out until next harvest. On a recent date, there were only two gallons of milk for 300 patients in one hospital and six gallons for 500 patients in another. Bread ration is reduced to 100 grams daily. There is no meat, and the situation is desperate. In these circumstances, the Czechs naturally ask why the Allies do not do for them at least as much as has been done for the population of German-Austria."

REASON FOR BRITISH TRADE RESTRICTION

Head of War Trade Department Says Regulation of Exchange and Temporary Uncertainty Cause Present Tariffs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—British trade restrictions, in their general aspect, were discussed with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Lord Emmott, head of the British War Trade Department, on Friday. Lord Emmott has been in charge of this, which is one of the most important departments of war activities, since 1915, and, in addition, is a well-known authority on matters connected with the cotton business.

The British Government has not made any attempt, says Lord Emmott, to erect an embargo against any particular country, nor for that matter against any allied or neutral country, neither has the government any desire whatsoever to create special advantages for British trade at the expense of other nationalities by maintaining permanent artificial barriers against international trade.

Without reference to any particular industry, Lord Emmott outlined the general policy of the government in regard to trade during the present period of reconstruction. At the moment, he said, everything was in a state of flux and uncertainty. Factories and works were being converted from war to peace uses; employers and employees were returning in their thousands to industry; prices were in an inflated condition, and employers were therefore loth to embark on new enterprises, with no means of estimating the future prices of the various materials. Uncertainty in regard to the time and extent of the coming fall in prices was the main factor in holding up industrial initiative, and was therefore a factor in the problem of unemployment and industrial unrest.

Desire for Normal Conditions

In these conditions, it may be realized, Lord Emmott said, that the government must go slowly and carefully. At the same time, he continued, it was their desire to return to normal conditions as soon as possible, and in the nation's interests, they would not retain the artificial restrictions under discussion a moment longer than was absolutely necessary.

Lord Emmott himself is not personally of opinion that a permanent system of tariffs is the best system of promoting the prosperity of the United Kingdom in normal times, and he displayed great interest in the possibility of otherwise of the United States putting up these barriers to free international exchange.

He pointed out, with reference to the leather trade, how the published statistics indicated that unfettered international rivalry had stimulated national production in England before the war. At the present time, he continued, so far from trying to strangle overseas trade, the British Government was doing all in its power to restore it to its normal condition. By gradually raising restrictions, they were encouraging the export of more and more manufactured goods from Great Britain; but they had to do this very gradually, and without attempting to force the pace. All the more so as it was under the necessity of preserving the integrity of the exchange, a highly complex and technical business, and it could only do this by an attempt to approximate the quantities of imports and exports.

Question of Exchange

It was not necessary to have them absolutely equally balanced; but some definite ratio had to be established between them, and this was in a great measure the reason for the continuance of the much-discussed restrictions on imports into the United Kingdom. In order to bring the day of unrestricted imports nearer, they were permitting exports of many articles of luxury, which for so long the nation has been obliged to deny itself. Lord Emmott agreed with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor in summing up the policy of the government as one of self-preservation, a policy entirely due to the demands of the transition from war to peace. There was no suspicion of aggressive intent. The times were critical, and demanded extreme caution.

He was not pessimistic about the future, however, for England was still a creditor nation, and though the work of restoration and reconstruction would entail great expenditure, manufacturers had made profits that would help them considerably when once they saw their way clear ahead.

SPANISH PREMIER OFFERS TO RESIGN

Crisis Averted by Count de Romanones Consenting to Continue in Office—Spain's Attitude to Peace Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday).—Doubts existing upon the Spanish political situation have taken a more definite turn, and Count de Romanones, who has been struggling with a situation which is desperate in many respects, and has displayed such determination as received the admiration of all parties, has handed the King the resignation of himself as Premier, and of the whole Cabinet. The King immediately took the customary course of consulting the party leaders, including Senhores Dato, Maura, Garcia, Prieto, and others.

The Conservatives under Senhor Dato have been showing some disposition to assume the government again, despite certain doubts existing upon Senhor Dato's standing with the foreign powers, and also with the labor and Socialist elements at home, who have regarded him with intense dislike since his drastic handling of the revolutionary strike of August, 1917. With the labor situation in Spain what it is now, the consequences of attempting to establish a Dato Conservative government might be very serious.

The Conservatives argue that they would exercise firmness and would have the confidence of the masses of the people, as apart from the labor and socialist agitatory elements, and that, above all, they would deal strongly with Bolshevism, which is an increasing danger in Spain. However, it is quite evident that, despite all this, objections to a Dato government now are very great, and it would be the best thing for Spain if Count de Romanones could remain in power for the time being.

Arguments Against Resignation

Other party leaders are of the same opinion. Count de Romanones' resignation, if persisted in, would almost inevitably lead to political and general chaos, since the Catalonian problem would immediately assume the supremacy and the probability would be that the Catalonians would declare their own autonomy under the scheme already prepared. All these arguments were brought to bear on Count de Romanones, who possesses to a peculiar degree the confidence of the King, and ultimately he agreed to remain in power for the time being, and, if possible, until the passing of the budget.

As a matter of fact, there is in some quarters a feeling that this solution was foreseen from the beginning, and that matters have been brought to a head to stop, or limit, the useless and improper obstruction in the Cortes of work of government, which was exerted by all political sections, when, at the same time, as is now made clear, not one of them is prepared to assume the government, and when, in case of Count de Romanones' resignation, the state of things would be even more desperate than when he consented to his government, after all the others had failed. His present move plainly tells all opponents that, although he has only 40 supporters in the Chamber and his party is in a hopeless minority, they must not needlessly impede his honest efforts, or they will have to take the consequences. Apart from such considerations, it is plain that the government is in extreme difficulty over the Catalonian question, and the prospects of compromise are far less promising than at one time seemed likely.

Entente Policy Discussed

Another element in the political situation, beyond all these, is the feeling that something beyond mere party or one-man government, however strong,

DAILY INDEX FOR FEBRUARY 26, 1919

Business and Finance.....	Page 11
Stock Market Quotations.....	
Footwear Market Is Dull.....	
Peace Effects on Cotton Industry.....	
United States Exports Outlook.....	
Dividends Declared.....	
Earnings of Corporations.....	
Sea Island Cotton Market.....	
Editorials.....	Page 16
The Lone Hand.....	
A Slender Reel.....	
The Next Congress and the Presidency.....	
The Black Country.....	
Notes and Comments.....	
General News.....	
Knights of Columbus Seek to Override Joint Fund Agreement.....	1
New York City Radical Renew Propaganda.....	1
President Wilson to Seek Popular Approval of League of Nations Plan.....	1
Socialists Unite in Bavarian Ministry.....	1
Spanish Premier Offers to Resign.....	1
Labor Opposition to Coal Measure.....	1
Reason for British Trade Restriction.....	1
Press Comments on Boston Address of President Woodrow Wilson on His Foreign Mission.....	2
American Educators Discuss Teacher Training.....	2
National British Eye Industries—III.....	2
Need for Enacting Enforcement Law.....	2
Newspaper Views on Railroad Control in United States.....	4
Important Bills Held Up in Prices of Congress.....	4
Task of Trying to Bring Down Prices.....	4
Wheat Price Adjustment Plan Proposed.....	5
Medical Bills for Washington State.....	5
Rival Bills for Advancing the Commerce of New England.....	5
Road Building in United States Aided.....	5
Portugal's Leader in Recent Revolt.....	6
India Will Tax Excess Profits.....	6
Bolshevism Must Be Exterminated.....	6
Uniform Laws Urged in Massachusetts.....	6

is desirable for Spain to face the difficult international situation, which, it is felt, may arise as a result of the Paris conference. Apprehension increases that the Entente may make demands not agreeable to Spain, and references to the situation by Count de Romanones indicate a stiffening of the Spanish attitude in the direction, not only of making no concessions, but of having Tangier given over to them.

In his last speech in the Chamber on the subject, Count de Romanones said: "If I had not the responsibility of office, I would say that we could hold no other opinion than that on the maintenance of the treaty of 1912. Spain has not refused to sign the statute of Tangier, but the war prevented her from signing it. Public opinion must be placed unanimously on the side of the government for the defense of Spain's most sacred rights."

SOCIALISTS UNITE IN BAVARIAN MINISTRY

Spartacists Excluded From the New Government Owing to Opposition of Majority Socialists—Martial Law in Baden

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The German Government wireless reports that the Bavarian Majority and Independent Socialists have combined to form a new ministry, from which the Spartacists are excluded, as the Majority Socialists refused to cooperate with them. Meanwhile martial law has been proclaimed in Baden and Augsburg, and the garrisons in North Bavaria have proclaimed their determination to suppress any further attempts at revolt. The wireless adds that news from Bavaria clearly shows that Kurt Eisner's assassination, and more particularly the attack upon the Bavarian Diet, were the signal for what was intended to be a second revolution in the Russian style.

Publishing Truce Documents

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The German Government wireless states: The state government is preparing the publication of all documents referring to the military breakdown and the conclusion of the armistice.

The German delegates and experts on shipping and food supply, left Berlin on Saturday for Spa, where negotiations were to begin on Monday concerning the supply of foodstuffs to Germany. Dr. Melchior of a Warburg firm will direct economic negotiations for the German side, in place of the Undersecretary, Herr von Braun.

At the instance of the Press Union, the German newspapers have unanimously and simultaneously published a manifesto solemnly demanding a free plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine.

Defense Clauses Considered

WEIMAR, Germany.—(By The Associated Press).—Conservatives and Independent Socialists were able to unite for the first time this afternoon, when the national defense section of the new constitution came up for first reading.

Hugo Preuss, who framed the tentative draft of the new constitution, spoke during the day. He told of the differences of opinion which had to be overcome before the document could be brought to the form in which it was presented before the assembly. He said that the work had been done in 48 hours, but denied that it was a "patchwork."

"The new colors of black, red and gold typify new Germany," he said. "Germany will be a sponsor for the League of Nations, if received on equal terms. She will not be a minority member."

Plans to Meet Governors

The President will arrange to find time while he is in Washington to hold a conference with the governors of the states, in an effort to secure an agreement and uniformity of action and method in the handling of the unemployment problem, a problem which is growing more serious each day. He is determined that means shall be found to provide for the immediate employment of the returning soldiers and those discharged from the camps in this country.

Reports of the United States Employment Bureau on conditions of employment for the current week show a total amount of unemployment of 340,197, which is an increase over last week of 18,412. The number of cities reporting heavy unemployment has increased from 58 per cent to 60 per cent. The number of cities reporting an approximate equality of demand and supply has decreased from 29 to 28 per cent.

Issue Squarely Joined

Senators Who Oppose League Plan Prepare for Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Whatever success attends President Wilson's appeal for the support of the American people on behalf of the League of Nations, his most resolute supporters in the Senate of the United States frankly admit that one of the most important contests in the history of this country is taking definite shape. The form which the contest between the President and the opponents of the League of Nations in the Senate will take is now clearly outlined. The President, his friends in the Chamber declare, has based his case, not on traditional policy or national isolation, but on the broader ground of the obligations which this country must assume in the service of humanity and in the furtherance of peace between nation and nation.

PRESIDENT WILSON LOOKS TO PEOPLE FOR INDORSEMENT

Declarations in Boston Speech Regarded in Washington as Indicating Purpose to Win Approval of League Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The President apparently has come back in a fighting mood and with his back against the wall. It just happens that the wall, in this instance, is made up of the masses of the people who uphold his ideals and purposes. This was the candid expression of a member of the White House staff who knows, from long experience, how to read his chief. Throughout the capital, President Wilson's Boston speech is interpreted as a challenge thrown to the opponents of the League of Nations plan, and incidentally the method to be pursued by the President in breaking down opposition is disclosed in his address. It is the purpose to appeal to the people and carry away, if possible, in an avalanche of favorable public opinion, all the Senate arguments against the league constitution.

Unquestionably the country is about to witness a contest between the President and the opponents of the plan in the United States Senate, which is the treaty-ratifying body, such as has not been experienced in the history of the country. This contest is already on. According to the explanation of public men who have studied the President's speech, he is adopting a course against which no argument can stand. He is appealing to the people and telling them that Europe not only trusts them, but expects this nation to be the leader in a movement that will prevent another war, possibly in a generation.

Issue to Be Defined

The dinner at the White House tonight at 8 o'clock is looked upon as a function that is filled with potentiality. It is understood the President will explain the articles of the proposed constitution of the league in detail, and will take a positive stand, thus creating officially an issue that is to be fought out to a conclusion in the Senate. The White House understands that Henry Cabot Lodge and Philander C. Knox are to speak later in the Senate, and the President himself will probably address a joint session of the Senate and House. The exact day has not been determined.

The President and Mrs. Wilson and the other members of the party arrived at Union Station at 3 a. m. Tuesday, and left their train at 8:45, going directly to the White House. After breakfast, the President plunged into the consideration of the many problems that had been awaiting his return. He affixed his signature to a large number of bills that have been passed by Congress recently. In the afternoon, he held a Cabinet meeting, and to his official family he gave a report of his experiences abroad and of the international questions that are involved in the Peace Conference and the League of Nations plan.

Plans to Meet Governors

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Pointing to his address in Boston, they assert that it was his deliberate purpose not to enter into details nor to answer any of the arguments of the opposition, but merely to point out the

new horizons which render inevitable new methods, new policies, and a more liberal sense of obligation and responsibility on the part of statesmen and world leaders.

Opponents Accept Issue

Those senators who oppose the League of Nations project did not hesitate to declare their willingness to accept the challenge hurled at them by the President. It is to be an appeal to the people for self-determination, that, they declare, is what they desire. The vital character of the issues involved in the proposed departure, with its alleged dangers for the future, they assert, will not permit of compromise or rapprochement.

The exact strength of the opposition to the President in the Senate is at present difficult to determine. Many Senators who have no objection to a League oppose the proposed constitution for special reasons. There is reason to believe that the number opposed to a League in any shape or form are few, and with the crystallization of public opinion after the President has vouchsafed an explanation and answered alleged arguments, a reaction may very well set in.

The President may not address Congress at all on the subject of the League of Nations, at least not for the present. It is not expected that the draft of the peace treaty will be before the Senate until next fall, and in the meantime the President may prefer to address himself to the country and attempt to capitalize the sentiment of the people in his favor as a flank and rear attack on the recalcitrants in the Senate.

Views of Senators

Commenting on the President's Boston address, Gilbert M. Hitchcock, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared on Monday that it was essentially an appeal to the "spirit of Americanism."

"The President's speech was very effective," said Senator Hitchcock. "I believe it will appeal to the spirit of Americanism. I think all America will be impressed with what President Wilson says of the obligation of the United States to save the critical situation in Europe. The President rightly says that we must not fail Europe at this time. It may be that the President made a rather strange use of the word 'dream' in speaking of the spirit of our soldiers in France. But the President's speech as a whole appeals strongly to the American."

"It is very evident that the President, in his Boston address, felt the importance, at this juncture, of speaking in general terms," said William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, "and for that reason I do not think comment should be advanced by me on the substance of his address, but will hold until that time when we shall have before us the Executive's definition on the concrete problem with which we are to deal."

Senator Penrose's View

"It dealt in generalities which of course appealed to every humane person," said Boies Penrose, Republican, Senator from Pennsylvania. "It is sufficient to say that I would believe in any international agreement which would tend to prevent war, but I am utterly opposed to any agreement to barter away the sovereignty of the United States."

"My judgment," said James Hamilton Lewis, Senator from Illinois, "is that the President deliberately, and as a result of mature reflection, determined to present only the general principles and basic ideas, leaving details of what happened at the Peace Conference and explanation as to how certain conclusions were arrived at, to the address he will make to Congress, if he should make one. Otherwise this would be left to a later expression which the country may expect before he departs."

"I don't think that the President's speech will change a single vote in the Senate," was the terse comment of Harry B. New, Senator from Indiana, a Republican.

The majority of senators who oppose the League project refused to comment on the President's speech, on the alleged ground that "it did not deal with the concrete facts in the case, but with generalities to which almost any one would, at first blush, subscribe."

President Is Confident

Mr. Wilson Sends Telegram to League of Nations Union Leader

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson has reiterated his confidence that the people of the country would support the plan for a League of Nations, in a telegram to Theodore E. Burton, president of the League of Nations Union, in reply to a telegram sent from New York by Mr. Burton.

The President's telegram says: "Your message greatly appreciated. Am myself confident that the people of the country will rally with practical unanimity to the support of a plan in which the whole world is looking to them to be the leaders."

The President's Boston speech has been ordered printed in the Congressional Record on motion of Senator Williams of Mississippi. At the Senator's request, parts of the speech were ordered printed in italics.

GOVERNMENT LORRIES REPLACE THE TUBES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday).—One of the most notable features about the recent great tube strike was the ingenuity with which London overcame, or at any rate mitigated, her difficulties. The coming to a standstill of their vast underground system placed Londoners in serious difficulties. Literally millions of people attracted by wonderful tube facilities live many miles out from Charing Cross, and when the tube with its system of rapid transit closed its lift doors, there was,

of course, a rush for buses and tram cars and every kind of vehicle that could be requisitioned.

The government rose to the occasion after the strike had been in progress some time, and, for the first time in the history of the city, government motor lorries plied the streets carrying passengers free, whilst, later on, a similar service was organized in the suburbs, and motor lorries bearing signs in huge letters, "To Putney," "To Hammermith" and so forth started, every few minutes, from Piccadilly Circus. The lorries were, of course, everywhere thronged, and the whole scene was strangely reminiscent of Armistice Day.

SIR R. BORDEN'S WORK IS PRAISED

Member of Canadian House of Commons Shows Value of Efforts Made by Soldiers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The House of Commons resumed its session on Tuesday after the adjournment. After tributes had been paid to the memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, by Sir Thomas White on behalf of the government, and by Mr. D. D. MacKenzie, the newly-elected leader of the Liberals in the House, the speech from the throne was taken up.

Maj. D. L. Redman, a returned soldier, moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He referred to the cooperation of Great Britain and the United States in the war and said that it had resulted in a better understanding between the people of the two countries, adding that their relations should be happier than in the past.

In regard to the Peace Conference, Major Redman said he thought that they would all agree that the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, had done valuable work. Reviewing the important measures to be introduced by the government in the course of the session, Major Redman referred to the proposed department of public health. In the matter of immigration, Major Redman said that the feeling of the soldiers was that no more alien enemies should be allowed to come into Canada.

Captain Manion, also a returned soldier, seconded the address in reply. In referring to the fine work of the Canadian soldiers at the front, he said that it was owing to the splendid work of these men that Sir Robert Borden was able to take his place equally with the representatives of other nations at the Peace Conference.

MR. GOMPERTS READS PREMIER'S MESSAGE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The following official statement was issued today:

The thirteenth meeting of the Commission on International Labor Legislation took place today under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Gompers.

A reply was read from M. Clemenceau to the resolution transmitted to him by Mr. Gompers on behalf of the commission in connection with the recent attack upon him. The reply was as follows:

"I have been deeply touched by the sympathy which the Commission on International Labor Legislation has been kind enough to express, and by the good wishes which they have addressed to me. I thank you most heartily for the friendly letter which you have sent me on behalf of your colleagues, and I should be obliged if you convey to them the expression of my sincere gratitude."

The commission then considered the articles in the British draft dealing with the question of economic penalties in the event of a state failing to carry out its obligations under an international labor convention.

POLAND MAKES TRUCE WITH THE UKRAINE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The local office of the American Committee on Public Information has received the following dispatch from John F. Bass, press representative with the American Mission to Poland:

"An official telegram from Lemberg states that an armistice was concluded between the Poles and Ukrainians, becoming effective at 6 o'clock on Monday evening. It may be denounced on 12 hours' notice."

"A further meeting will be held Wednesday for the purpose of trying to conclude a definite armistice on a more stable basis."

"Colonel Graves, chief of the American food mission to Poland, telephoned from Posen on Monday afternoon, that he had just returned from visiting the front, where he found a German bombardment in active progress with shells bursting all around him."

DATES FOR SUMMER TIME IN ENGLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Summer time will come into force on the morning of Sunday, March 30, and will continue until the night of Sunday-Monday, Sept. 28-29.

CONDITIONS FOR UNION

BASEL, Switzerland (Monday).—The Christian Socialists of German-Austria have agreed to a union of their part of the former Austrian Empire with Germany on condition that the capital of the united countries be in Central Germany, according to a dispatch from Vienna, quoting the Reichspost of that city.

PRESS PRAISES WILSON SPEECH

United States Newspapers Generally Commend President's Boston Address and Accept Him as Spokesman of the Nation

The address of President Woodrow Wilson in Boston, on Monday, in which he reported "progress" by the Paris conference considering the League of Nations plan, was enthusiastically commended upon by United States newspapers. Following are comments by eastern editors:

New York Tribune—The speech of the President in Boston neither in words nor spirit contains anything to arouse controversy. He interprets in broad phrases of great felicity the high mission of this country. He proclaims with great power his ideals; behind, they are the ideals of the great republic.

Every sound American thrills at the picture the President paints of American motives which are suspected by none. The pulse beats faster to learn that so great a compliment is paid to us by both the European masses and their appointed leaders—even of the countries with which we have been at war. No similar confidence was before the guerdon of any nation.

In the generalities and aspirations expressed by the President, although their tenor does not differ essentially from his previous utterances, it is possible to catch, it seems, a little more appreciation of realities. There is a warmer recognition of the views of our allies, a livelier sympathy with them in their deep trouble, a fuller knowledge of what we would do, they also would do, and with greater reason. There is a happy absence of any echo of the doctrine sedulously preached by distrust breeders that the Europeans are a selfish lot and need careful watching. In this respect the President appears to have gained something by his contacts, and, while not less an American, to be more internationally-minded.

New York Times—The President's address to the League of Nations plan, but he brings a message which the American people may profitably ponder while they are awaiting what he has to say on that subject. "The peoples of Europe are buoyed up and confident in the spirit of hope," he told his Boston audience, "because they believe that we are at the eve of a new age in the world when nations will understand one another, when nations will unite every moral and every physical strength to see that right shall prevail."

That is the very soul of the League of Nations. We can imagine that the senatorial opponents of the league will dismiss it as another example of Mr. Wilson's idealism. Then, what in the name of reason and right is their ideal? What is their plan? With what projects and proposals will they respond to this spirit of hope that possesses the people of Europe and the people of this country as well?

Not one suggestion of any other plan, any substitute proposal of a different kind, has been made. The plain people of the old countries, who have missed the point of the President's words, which is this: That he is committed, in behalf of this country, which he thinks he understands, and which we think in this instance he understands, to working out an honorable and practicable sustaining of our responsibility and our means of moral and material safety; and that he will fight any and all opponents on this issue, feeling secure in the backing of the American people. He issues a challenge, accepting the assumption to have been made against him. In this situation he stands, not as a Democrat, not as any kind of a party man, not even simply as the individual Woodrow Wilson, but, he sincerely believes, as the spokesman of America.

Boston Evening Record—Those persons who have found in Mr. Wilson's notable address simply a pleasant tribute to the idealism of America, and a satisfying indication of the enviable position which this country now holds in the hearts of the plain people of the old countries, will have missed the point of the President's words, which is this: That he is committed, in behalf of this country, which he thinks he understands, and which we think in this instance he understands, to working out an honorable and practicable sustaining of our responsibility and our means of moral and material safety; and that he will fight any and all opponents on this issue, feeling secure in the backing of the American people. He issues a challenge, accepting the assumption to have been made against him. In this situation he stands, not as a Democrat, not as any kind of a party man, not even simply as the individual Woodrow Wilson, but, he sincerely believes, as the spokesman of America.

M. CHARLES HUMBERT DEMANDS AN INQUIRY—Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Application has been made to the Senate for the raising of the parliamentary immunity in respect to the new charge against M. Charles Humbert, on the count of an application by him for 50 shares in the Halmon Aeroplane Engine Construction Company. It is stated that M. Humbert made efforts to obtain orders for engines for the company from the aeronautical adviser to the War Department. M. Humbert has written to the president of the Senate, requesting an inquiry.

Before leaving Paris, Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Company wrote to Sir Thomas Barclay, formerly president of the British Chamber of Commerce, stating, in answer to a question, that no commissions or money, either directly or indirectly, had passed between M. Humbert and himself or the company.

SOUTH AMERICANS INDORSE LEAGUE—WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Leading newspapers of Lima, Peru, according to State Department advice, have commended the covenant of the League of Nations and the speech of President Wilson in presenting the text. Dispatches from Buenos Aires report that favorable comment generally has been accorded by the newspapers of Argentina.

La Nacion is quoted as saying it was nothing short of a miracle that the President of the United States was able to succeed in presenting the League of Nations covenant before the Peace Conference.

New York World—"The proudest thing I have to report to you," said President Wilson in his speech in Boston on Monday, "is that this great country of ours is trusted throughout the world." This is the proudest thing that any President could report. It is the highest tribute that can be paid to the republic. How, then, is that trust to be kept? How is the faith of the world in the American people to be maintained?

No critic of the League of Nations has advanced any plan of his own by which the peace that ends this war can be guaranteed. Not one of them holds out the smallest measure of hope to a civilization wounded almost to death. They leave the world weltering in its own blood and tell the

afflicted peoples to heal themselves as best they can.

The World does not believe that that sentiment represents the mind and the heart of the American people. They may be confused for the moment by the clamor of discordant voices, but they have never strayed far from the ideals of the republic. As the President said, "We set this nation up to make men free, and now we will make men free." And that is his challenge to his opponents when he invites them to "test the sentiment of America."

Boston Herald

In the judgment of those who heard him in Mechanics Building on Monday, President Wilson delivered an address of consummate power and attractiveness. It was simple, straightforward, diplomatic, and convincing. He carried his audience with him. His voice, apparently conversational in tone, could be heard in the remotest corner of the huge edifice. This was in part due to the intensity with which all he uttered hung on his words. And with regard to partisan or other affiliation, few Americans sat in that audience without a consciousness of pride in a President who could acquit himself with such distinct credit. One would be dull to the lessons of the great years through which we have passed not to be touched by the lofty idealism that lay at the basis of all that the President said.

Boston Transcript

The President's address at Mechanics Hall doubtless delighted those who went there to hear whatever he had to say. It probably fell short of the expectations of those who went in the hope of hearing him discuss the 26 articles of the new alliance. The President did not discuss these, nor did he mention the League of Nations. He talked engagingly regarding his pleasure at being home, the generosity of the greetings given him in all the countries through which he has been traveling, and he gave his hearers to understand that he was well pleased with the progress which he and his conferees at Paris have been making toward the settlement of the terms of the peace, some day to be signed.

Just what that progress was he did not stop to say. "The proudest thing" he had to report regarding his journey was that "this America of ours is trusted throughout the world." While that assurance was unquestionably gratifying to his hearers it could not really have caused them much surprise, because Americans have been hearing the same thing from foreign visitors since the days of George Washington, and the letters home of the twenty-sixth division and of other new England soldiers have more recently brought evidence to the same encouraging effect. We are trusted because we have held aloof from "entanglements" with the Old World and are naturally reluctant to send to the junk heap a policy that has won America so many friends, and as the President discovered for himself, made us "trusted throughout the world."

Boston Evening Record

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TEACHER-TRAINING METHOD DISCUSSED

Educators, in Chicago Session, Listen to Explanation of Practice System—Result of General Survey of Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Lively discussions of significant educational problems have characterized the early meetings of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association. Heated debates have occurred in several sectional meetings. This is to be expected at a time when reconstruction is going on rapidly.

On Monday evening, H. L. Miller, assistant professor of education at the University of Wisconsin, described the system of training practice students which is employed in the high school of the University of Wisconsin. The description of the plan provoked a large amount of discussion. According to the Wisconsin method, college seniors who are preparing to teach in secondary schools are assigned to high school classes. Here they prepare the lessons and recite along with the high school pupils. At any time that the teacher of the class comes to do so, she may ask one of the college seniors to take charge of the class and to do the next thing in teaching which should be done. This makes it necessary for the college senior to prepare the lesson both as a student and as a teacher.

Professor Miller claims that this method of training prospective teachers puts them in as effective contact with boys and girls and their problems as does practice teaching as ordinarily given.

Method Is Criticized

The Wisconsin plan was opposed by a number of prominent educators. Raymond Kent, professor of education at the University of Kansas, pointed out that the technique of learning was mistaken for the technique of teaching. Professor Kent maintained that the habits which underlie effective teaching can be acquired only through experience as a teacher. He also pointed out the fact that the Wisconsin plan did not fail anyone. All students who registered for work in the high school classes were later recommended to teaching positions. Professor Kent argued that colleges of education should provide courses which would enable the faculty to differentiate between the good and poor teacher. He maintained that substantial courses in practice teaching were necessary for this purpose.

Dr. Charles H. Judd, director of the school of education of the University of Chicago, gave a report of the committee on reorganizing materials of education before the National Society for the Study of Education, on Monday night. This committee was appointed a year ago to collect the materials of instruction which have been organized in different parts of the country, to criticize them in the light of current tendencies and sound educational practice, and to make them available to school people in general. The materials which were collected recently revealed a number of important tendencies, as reported by the committee.

Curriculum Discussed

Many cities have prepared books or mimeographed materials on local industries, history, and geography. The material prepared by the city of New Orleans was cited as an example of this type of endeavor. Silent reading is being emphasized in the upper grades of the elementary school more effectively than in previous years. Materials in geography and arithmetic have been extended in the direction of their application to practical issues. The report indicated the need of giving more attention to productive correlations as the curriculum is enriched.

It was recommended that the committee continue its work during the coming year and extend it to a study of all phases of elementary and secondary education. There are many excellent things undertaken in numerous cities throughout the country. Too frequently no one hears of these progressive steps. The committee hopes to secure a much larger body of material by the end of another year and to put it in usable form for supervisors and teachers.

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Tuesday Evening, March 4, 8:15
John Galsworthy
ENGLAND'S NOTED PLAYWRIGHT
Subject: "SPECULATIONS"
DEALING WITH RECONSTRUCTION
Tickets \$2.00 to 50c New
Mgr. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bldg., N. Y.

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NOTABLE ALL-STAR REVIVAL OF
DE KOVEN & SMITH'S COMIC OPERA
ROBIN HOOD

TRIANGULAR CONTEST FOR OXFORD SEAT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Prof. Gilbert Murray has accepted the invitation to stand as a Liberal candidate for the university seat of Oxford, made vacant by the elevation of Mr. R. E. Prothero to the peerage. There will thus be a three-cornered contest, Professor Oman having accepted the Conservative candidature, and Mr. Athelstan Riley standing as an independent candidate.

Prof. George Gilbert Murray has been regius professor of Greek at Oxford since 1908. He is a native of Sydney, New South Wales. He has been a most prolific contributor to literature, having written several political works, including "The Foreign Policy of Sir Edward Grey" and "Liberalism and the Empire," whilst he has to his credit numerous plays both published and acted.

Professor Oman's career has already been noted in these columns. Mr. Athelstan Riley is better known as a traveler and writer upon the Near East and educational questions.

CANADIAN LIBERALS TO CALL CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario.—At a full caucus of the members of the Opposition in both houses of Parliament, held in the House of Commons, on Monday, it was unanimously resolved that the choice of a permanent convention of the Liberals of Canada should be called at the earliest possible date, and that the details of this convention should be left to a committee of the parliamentary Liberal Party to decide.

In the meantime, Mr. D. D. MacKenzie, M. P. for North Cape Breton, who sat at the left of Sir Wilfrid Laurier last session, will be leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons and Mr. James Robb, chief Liberal whip, will be chairman of a committee of management, the names of which will be announced later. Sir Wilfrid's chair will be left vacant for the present.

Mr. MacKenzie is of Scottish parentage, is a native of Nova Scotia and a Presbyterian. Mr. Robb is also of Scottish parentage and a Presbyterian, but represents a seat in Quebec, two-thirds of the electorate of which are French Canadians.

PLANS FOR IRISH LOCAL ELECTIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday).—James Macpherson, chief secretary, in answer to a deputation from the Municipal Association of Ireland, yesterday outlined the government's policy of reconstruction in Ireland. Ireland's future, he made plain, was in the hands of the Irish people themselves, and political and economic disturbances would only retard the realization of its legitimate industrial ambitions. Any scheme of reconstruction advanced for Great Britain, he announced, would advance the Irish cause in Ireland, and to secure the accurate representation of public opinion, proportional representation is to be applied to the Irish local elections.

MEDICAL PRACTICE LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. OLYMPIA, Washington.—A clause to the effect that nothing in the law shall apply to or interfere in any way with the practice of religion or treatment by prayer, is included in the medical practice laws now operative in this state.

After the THEATRE
make him some very thin cheese sandwiches and run them under a hot flame, toasting the outside only, so that the cheese melts down into the bread. But be sure the cheese is seasoned with a few drops of savory

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NEW EDITOR FOR THE TIMES OF LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday).—An event which probably has not taken either political or journalistic London by surprise has just occurred in the resignation by Mr. Geoffrey Dawson of the editorship of The Times. Mr. Dawson succeeded Mr. Buckle as editor in 1912, and so has steered The Times with conspicuous ability through the period of the great war. Educated at Eton as a collegier, and at Magdalen College, Oxford, Mr. Dawson's scholarship is vouchsafed for by the fact that he was a Fellow of All Souls. He entered the public service through the Colonial Office, and from 1901 to 1903, was private secretary to Lord Milner, in South Africa. In 1912, on the retirement of Mr. Buckle, he became a director of The Times Publishing Company as well as editor of the paper. It is no particular secret that his independence of view made his relations with Lord Northcliffe at times somewhat strained. And those strained relations were believed to have reached breaking point during the last general election, owing to Mr. Dawson's determined support of Mr.

NATIONAL BRITISH
DYE INDUSTRIES

Much Credit Is Due to British
Manufacturers, Who Supplied
Dyes for Equipment of the
Various Allied Armies

Previous articles on the above subject
appeared in The Christian Science Monitor
on Feb. 24 and 25.

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A detailed account of what the dye industry accomplished during the war in supplying dyes for the equipment of various armies of the Allies would fill a huge volume, but there is a world of praise due to the British manufacturer for the dyes he has evolved, and one glance at the uniform of a British soldier who has come straight from the front is ample evidence that these dyes will stand the severest war conditions. Few people have a true conception of the amount of preliminary work necessary in the manufacture of a coal tar color dye. A direct cotton black, which in its manufacture has involved 21 distinct chemical operations, is nevertheless known in the dyeing trade as a common black. Thus progress seems slow. Research is now being established on a greater scale than has ever before been attempted in England, and competent experts are being placed at the head of dyeing establishments.

A practical illustration of what has been done is furnished by Levinstein's of Manchester, now one of the largest dye manufacturers in the world. On the outbreak of war Dr. Herbert Levinstein, from his knowledge of the industry, foresaw some difficulties for the War Office and the Admiralty unless the British industry could supply the dyes imported formerly from Germany. So he offered to supply the khaki and navy blue dyes as quickly as they were wanted. This meant a workshop revolution and the initiation of a number of manufacturing processes which had never before been carried out in Great Britain, and with the stoppage of the German intermediates, these also had to be manufactured on the spot.

When the War Department placed contracts with the American mills, these manufacturers immediately replied that they could only execute the orders if the Board of Trade allowed them to import the dyes from British sources and Levinstein's responded to the emergency, supplying all the khaki dye for the Belgian Army within a week, as well as that for the Australian Army; the green for the Italian Army being supplied within the same period. Only a manufacturer and a chemist can understand what this enormous increase must have meant in organization and work, and great credit is due to Messrs. Levinstein's for having made the attempt to produce the intermediates—they were the only dye manufacturers who did it—without any government help or subsidy, and this is the spirit that gives evidence of hope and promise for the development of the new British industry. Synthetic indigo is another achievement of Messrs. Levinstein's, and to many War Office and Admiralty contractors indigo is the one really satisfactory dye stuff.

A German firm had founded works at Ellesmere Port in 1907, for the manufacture of indigo, but the necessary intermediate product—phenyl glucine—was imported from Germany and was not manufactured at all in Great Britain. When the war began the Board of Trade considered that the manufacture of synthetic indigo was so complicated that no one in Great Britain would carry it out, and the works were left going under a German manager. For a short time they supplied a little indigo, but the output gradually came to a stop. In August, 1916, these works were transferred to Levinstein's with the duty of reopening the manufacture if possible. There were many difficulties; the necessary records of the works had been destroyed; phenyl glucine had to be made; a new process for making it had to be discovered, but the problem was rapidly solved by the chemical staff in the research laboratory and by the engineering staff in the factory, and the first supplies of phenyl glucine on a large scale were forthcoming within six weeks, and the manufacture of synthetic indigo was begun in November, 1916, after which date it was available on the market in large quantities. The plant has run continuously ever since and the present requirements of the country for synthetic indigo are now being met.

It has now been definitely established that the English dyestuff manufacturer can make aniline dyes and the chemicals without any help from Germany, but great as has been the progress in the manufacture of aniline colors in this country it might have been immensely greater had the inland representations of the color users in the United Kingdom and Ireland been listened to, and had the dyemakers consolidated all their interests in one company, thus preventing the possibility of overlapping and waste of efforts.

Union Is Strength
Instead of that they have all been employing on the same problems their cleverest chemists whose activities by a common sense arrangement would have been spread over a wider field of research. At the present time two concerns are announcing their successes in the manufacture of certain colors which were generally supposed to present the greatest difficulties. With the exception of America,

Great Britain during the war was the only serious producer of dyed textiles for export. But now the war is over the widest range of colors is available. One danger now facing the aniline dye industry in Great Britain is the possibility—or rather the probability—that the great petrol companies which had an aggregate capital of over £20,000,000—nearly half of which was held by British companies—might buy up the whole of the benzole produced in Great Britain in order to prevent or control its competition with petrol. They could well afford to do so at a price which would make it prohibitive for color making.

Another matter of pressing importance is the enormous strengthening of the competitive powers of Japan and Holland, and German competition in neutral countries will doubtless be conducted with the utmost industry and exertion. With the establishment of proper labor conditions—and many directors who have done well should certainly make provision for the strengthening of the existing funds for the benefit of employees; for providing out-of-work pay, allowances, etc.—success is assured for this new British industry, established amidst the turmoil of war.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 594)

Soldiers for Highway Construction
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In your issue of Feb. 1, under the caption "Highways Planned as Labor Outlets," James L. Blakeslee of the Post Office Department is quoted as advocating a plan that it seems to the writer could be readily and practically installed. There could be no better national monument erected to our American soldiery than the national highway system Mr. Blakeslee pictures. No better immediate contribution to the greatness of the United States could be made, than, say, three splendid modern highways, of ample width to accommodate present and future traffic, running from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with intersecting laterals from the north to the south boundaries of our country. Let the government take hold of the project as a part of its war measure during the times of peace. The equipment is on hand for such an undertaking; the army has its trained engineering forces. Under the powers granted to the military and naval arms of the government for the prosecution of the great war, no doubt ample authority exists to undertake such work without the delay of congressional enactment. If additional legislation might be required, necessary measures could readily be passed.

Instead of demobilizing our army en bloc, instead of throwing into the industrial market the millions of men who are now in service, with the consequent inability to immediately digest this excess load, why not utilize this vast force as it now stands, as a military necessity for peace preparation? Such coordination of power would result in accomplishing this gigantic work in an otherwise impossible time. It would be thoroughly done, as is our military custom; there would be no slighting, no grafting, no delay.

From time to time, certain numbers of the soldiers could be released, as the demands of the industrial condition of the country would warrant. Such a plan of demobilization would avoid a glut of the labor market with its consequent social disquiet and unrest. It would afford our men, who have been taken from their usual occupations, an opportunity to secure other employment while yet in the government service. (Arrangements could be made for honorable discharge of any man who should be wanted for employment in civil life.) It would make it possible for the soldier or other citizen who wants to own a piece of land to have a reasonable way to get his wares to market. There isn't much use in a man attempting to farm a piece of land unless there is provided a way to reach the consumer.

It would be a just thing for our people to bear the tax burden of such an enterprise, for we are surely obligated to see that our soldier lads are afforded every means of readjustment to civil pursuits, with money in their pockets, as they were obligated to leave their work at the country's call. There is no doubt that our country would gladly support such a constructive and sensible movement.

(Signed) G. M. GIFFEN,
Los Angeles, California, Feb. 12, 1919.

CHANGE IN FOREST
SERVICE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MISSOULA, Montana.—An agreement to the effect that the basic unit of administration of the national forest service should be of such size and character that one man could efficiently direct it and alone be held responsible, was reached at the annual convention of forest supervisors and district officials of District No. 1, including Montana, Northern Idaho, and Eastern Washington. This was the first gathering of the forestry chiefs held in the district since January, 1917.

The supervisors urged more executive power, with additional responsibility, for the rangers and their immediate chiefs, holding that the field workers were far more essential to the service than the officers directing operations from the district headquarters. Recommendations were passed, asking that the distribution of basic unit, it be provided that the one man in charge of this unit be essentially a field man, his title to be that of forester instead of ranger.

THE MOTHER OF
PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England (Jan. 30).—On re-election by the late Parliament to the Speaker's chair, Mr. Lowther had an experience unparalleled in the long record of his predecessors. Duly proposed and seconded, he was about to make acknowledgment of this fresh proof of confidence and esteem when, from below the gangway opposite, an Irish member interposed. The attention of the crowded House was riveted upon the intruder. It was unusual, but quite in order, for a private member to support the claim of a candidate for the speakership. Was a miracle about to happen? Had the Irish members deputed the gentleman on his legs to join the otherwise general eulogy of Mr. Lowther's conduct in the chair?

Not exactly. The interloper was Mr. Ginnell, member for Westmeath, who had distinguished himself by assuming a peculiar rôle. He was the eleventh jurymen of the divers sections of the Nationalist Party. Mr. Redmond pleased him not, nor Mr. William O'Brien, either. In clearly discerning the wrong of Ireland, and in assuringly adopting the best means of righting them, these presumptive patriots went the wrong way, whilst he, solitary, doggedly, pursued the right one. In the last Parliament there were not two, but three Irish parties—the Redmondites, the O'Briens, and Mr. Ginnell.

The object he now had in view was speedily made clear. He had come not to praise Caesar in the chair, but to bury him under a load of contumely and scorn. It appeared that for some seasons he had groaned under the tyranny of Mr. Lowther, who had systematically declined to have his eye caught when the member for Westmeath angled for it. Had Mr. Ginnell with this purpose interposed at a time when the House was in full session he would have been speedily disposed of. Called to order by the chair and persisting in disobeying its injunctions he would have been commanded to resume his seat.

Mr. Ginnell's Triumph

In the course of a few moments the alarmed House perceived that Mr. Ginnell, so to speak, had it on the hip. He could not be called to order, nor might order be enforced, since there was no one in the chair; as a matter of fact, no Speaker in existence. In the procedure of the election of a Speaker the clerk at the table is invested with power of the initiative. It is, however, limited to the action of dumbly pointing with the forefinger of his right hand first to the mover of the resolution nominating the Speaker, next to the seconder as the turn of each comes round.

Mr. Ginnell was untrammelled master of the situation, and he remorselessly availed himself of the opportunity. For half an hour by Westmeath clock he lectured the Speaker-designate on the inequity of his former ways and the necessity of turning over a new leaf. Members moved restlessly in their seats and inwardly groaned. As was shown in later times, the House of Commons might affirm a declaration of war that razed the world for more than four years. But they could not shut up this obscure member from Meath.

The lecture was no sudden inspiration. It had been deliberately written out in the back parlor of Mr. Ginnell's London lodging, and every page of the manuscript was read with a volubly sound enunciation. The incident was memorable not only for its grim humor but for discovery made of a vulnerable chink in the armor of supreme authority the House of Commons has through the centuries arrogated to itself.

Flouting the Saxon

More important was the moral bearing on the eternal Irish question. Forthwith Mr. Ginnell, having flouted the Saxon in his stronghold at Westminster, in fashion undreamt of by Mr. Biggar in palmy Parnell times, became a popular idol in Ireland. In the last session of the Parliament he thus agreeably assisted to open, he for fresh flouting of the authority of the chair was peremptorily forbidden attendance on the sittings of the House. At the ensuing general election he had his reward. Whilst Mr. Dillon who, not always wisely, but inflexibly honest, had devoted his life to the service of his country, found himself at the bottom of the poll, and Mr. O'Brien shrewdly avoided disaster by not going at all, Mr. Ginnell was re-elected by 8977 on a poll of 16,496 votes, a majority exceeding the proportions of two to one.

It was rumored that the Sinn Féiners, amongst whom Mr. Ginnell has, probably only temporarily, enrolled himself, were resolved to muster on the opening day of the new Parliament in fullest number permitted by prison regulations, and en masse adopt the tactics of their famous recruit. The report has been denied. The authorities, nevertheless, thought it prudent to be prepared for contingencies. The avowed object of what is now openly named "The Irish Republican Party" is to impede the usefulness of the Imperial Parliament. To that end they, by process of logic delightfully Irish, have announced their intention of abstaining from attendance at Westminster. On reflection, it may have occurred to their leaders that this is a policy doubly mistaken. Whilst it would free the House of Commons from the presence of an undesirable faction, it would also forfeit salaries of £409 a year, available from the purse of the Saxon. No work, no pay, is the maxim that controls the distribution of parliamentary salaries. If conscientious objectors to the monarchy refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the Sovereign, they are debarred, ipso

facto, from membership, including the tempting reward of a handsome wage.

That may be held as a point for future consideration. Meanwhile the opportunity of disorganizing the new Parliament on the threshold of its appointed work by delivery of half a hundred speeches of an hour's length, unfettered by ordinary rules of debate, seemed irresistible. By comparison Mr. Biggar's four hours' speech, eked out by reading, from a blue-book, would fade into obscurity.

FAIRY TALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fairy tales are the wild garden of literature. Wit, wisdom, philosophy, poetry and drama—all are there in their earliest and most simple forms, and as sometimes we turn from the latest exquisite, many-petaled, garden rose, silver skirted, or golden robed, to the no less exquisite dawn-colored simplicity of the wild rose, so sometimes our mood takes us out of Literature's stately palace, past her terraces with their classic fountains, past the greenward of poesy, past the ordered gardens, and the pleached walks, the orchards, and the gardens of sweet herbs, into the wild garden of the world's childhood.

Here are Literature's primroses and violets—her corncockles and her lilies of the valley, her windflowers, dandelions, tall thistles, buttercups, and meadow-sweet. A little breeze blows sweetly amongst the flowers and rings the bluebells, and the harebells, and the heather bells. Overhead, the trees bend in a green whispering shade, and all the birds sing ceaselessly except at moon rise, and then they hush and listen to the nightingale.

The people of the youth of the world were very much like the people of today. They thought about things, and they made stories and pictures of the things which they thought and hoped and believed. As they were, so are their tales—and some of the things are good, and some of them are bad—but they put their best into their tales, and looking into them we see what manner of folk there were, as you may see broken reflections when you look into running water—with here a bright and flashing thought, and there a dark shadow; here an eddy that breaks the image, and there a clear glimpse of the stars. So many learned people have written so many learned books about fairy tales that I should be afraid to say a word if it were not that there is always the child's point of view. The learned people, however, severely leave that out. But not all the professors in professordom can take fairyland away from the child, whether the child be as young as yesterday, or as old as all the ages. There is, of course, only one age for the child and that is the age of innocence. Professordom is a terrible country. It is full of black and white statements, and people quarreling. We have nothing to do with it. We are in a country where the Two Elder Brothers and the Two Elder Sisters go out to seek their fortunes. Now the Elder Brothers and the Elder Sisters never know—to this day they never know—that every man's fortune is to be found by the roadside, as he goes, every day, and in every common way. So to this day the Elder Brother kicks the frog out of his path, and refuses help to the snared beast, and the Elder Sister snubs the Tiresome Old Woman, and speaks haughtily to the disguised Prince. And to this day they find the evil fortune of lovelessness, lack, and the lonely heart.

Then comes the Third Brother—the Youngest Sister. How one thanks the fairy tales for them! They carry such a heartful of love and good will that there is some to spare for every one—the Tiresome Old Woman isn't tiresome to them—she is only some one to be helped. The snared beast isn't a ferocious creature who will bite if set free—but again, some one to be helped. So they go on scattering gold of kindness and joy, and the more they give the more they have. I have known some Third Brothers, and some Youngest Sisters. They are just like the fairy tale ones. They find folk see only tiresome mishaps—nobody grows at all, nobody bites them. They go out to be scorned and come home laden with wool. The Elder Brothers and the Elder Sisters say bitterly that "some people have all the luck." Come, come, you should know your fairy tales better than that. It's not luck at all, but the oldest talisman in the world—the joyful, loving heart—the heart of the child. It looks for flowers and finds them—yes, in the veriest desert of Sahara; looks for love, and finds that, too, and all the while it gives, and gives, and gives.

There is more in the fairy tales than the professors ever found there.

London welcomes an actor like Mr. Tom Powers. There is something new and convincing about his quiet, detached manner. As George he was popular from the first. He has a subtle humor, and though he has, like the rest of the cast, no voice to speak of, he cleverly makes the audience think he has. Miss Beatrice Lillie as Jackie was lively as a piece of quick-

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THEATERS

"Oh, Joy!" in London

By The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

"Oh, Joy!" a musical piece by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse, with music by Jerome Kern, played in the United States as "Oh, Boy!" Presented in London by Messrs. Grossmith and Laurillard at the Kingsway Theater on Jan. 27, 1919. The cast:

Briggs Hal Gordon
Isabel Jeans Judith Selmes
Polly Andrus Billy Leonard
George Budd Tom Powers
Lou Ellen Carter Dot Temple
Jackie Sampson Beatrice Lillie
Constable Simms Fred Russell
Sir John Carter J. P. Tom Payne
Lady Carter Diana Durand
Miss Penelope Budd Helen Rous
Walter Lucien Mussen

LONDON, England.—It was strange seeing a full-blown musical piece at the Kingsway—at the home of intimate comedies such as those of Shaw and Arnold Bennett. However, the effect in this case was not that of looking at a big show through the wrong end of a telescope. On the contrary, the people seemed to be more natural with themselves and with the farcical, and events appeared to follow with a lucidity unusual to rollicking farce.

For originality the authors, Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse, have not sought very earnestly; and it is on the composer, Jerome Kern, that the promoters may rely to keep the house full during their brief 12 weeks' season at the Kingsway. But originality in the fundamentals of farce is never strongly insisted on; for, as long as you take the old figures and situations and give them new names—new clothes and beyond all, new tunes (as suggestive of the old ones as possible) and then mix the sequence of events a bit, you have the complete framework for a successful musical farce. On this the producer has only got to lavish his money in scenery, costume, and press space, a popular cast and a worthy theater, and behold! "Oh, Joy!" your piece is ready to succeed. But is it? There is an essential element still to be considered—that is wit. A piece may be full of fun—"Oh, Joy!" is—and yet lack wit. "Oh, Joy!" does. It is indeed on this point of wit that the new piece at the Kingsway comes once a bad fall in the last act in the episode where the Quaker aunt is made to drink an intoxicant under the impression that it is lemonade, with unseemly results people since the red-nosed comedian was wiped off the music hall bill.

In the new piece one George Budd has secretly married Lou Ellen, the daughter of Sir John Carter (a "roamer") and of austere Lady Carter. To break it gently the bride goes home to tell her parents of her "engagement." Her mother comes to town with her to investigate. George is just giving satisfaction when the bevy of beauties who shadow his lively friend, Jim, rush out of his own dining room with the clamorous familiarity of farce girls, and at the same time from another room came a well-known actress named Jackie Sampson. The latter had sought refuge from a comic detective, and to protect her George had declared she was his wife; now in the face of his mother-in-law she had to pass as his young Quaker aunt. The second act does not seriously undertake the business of unraveling this tangle till quite at the end, leaving the rest of the act to exhibit quite a light, almost dainty touch in true musical comedy manner.

London welcomes an actor like Mr. Tom Powers. There is something new and convincing about his quiet, detached manner. As George he was popular from the first. He has a subtle humor, and though he has, like the rest of the cast, no voice to speak of, he cleverly makes the audience think he has. Miss Beatrice Lillie as Jackie was lively as a piece of quick-

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silver and as gliding and noiseless in her movements. Miss Dot Temple gave a ladylike (as distinct from "chorus-like") study of the bride and acted with a simple earnestness that may mean better things. Mr. Fred Russell as the detective, Mr. Billy Leonard as the pal Jim, and Mr. Tom Payne as the J. P., writing a speech under difficulties, were thoroughly amusing.

American Notes

"A Thousand Eyes," a farce by A. E. Thomas and Clayton Hamilton, is being played in Detroit this week. Frank McIntyre has the rôle of a millionaire whose benevolent impulses draw upon him, unjustly, the vengeance of an Italian reservist. A friendly judge sentences the millionaire to the safe harbor of a jail for 30 days, at the end of which time an Italian is expected to have sailed for Europe. The prison scenes are said to be highly amusing. There are sentimental complications by way of variety. The cast includes Miss Olin Field, Jean de Briac, Miss Audrey Baird, Ethelbert Hales, Miss Kathleen Comegys, and Miss Maud Milton.

A new farce by Guy Bolton and George Middleton, entitled "Adam and Eva," had its first performances last week in Detroit. The story has to do with the arousing of a group of idlers by means of a report that the head of their family, a millionaire, has lost his fortune. The report is given out for a regenerating purpose by Adam Smith, representative of the millionaire. The Eva of the title is an unmarried daughter of the millionaire. The company consists of John Flood, Reginald Mason, William B. Mack, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Otto Kruger, Courtenay Foote; Misses Jean Shelby, Roberta Arnold, Ruth Shepley, Adelaide Prince.

EDUCATIONAL COURSES
FOR PULP WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

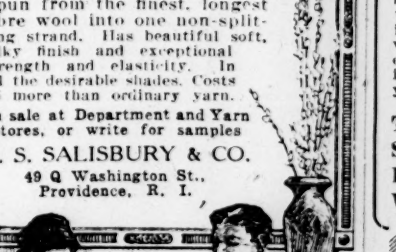
MONTREAL, Québec.—The Canadian Pulp & Paper Association has undertaken a course of education for the thousands of workmen employed in the mills, yards, offices and so forth of the companies comprising that body. At the annual convention of the association, just held in Montreal, a committee reported that after a careful survey of the situation they had concluded that there was urgent need for a simple course of instruction for the workers, so arranged that each man might take it up during his spare time, and learn the "how and why" of operations, which would result in the betterment of the quality of product. This report was unanimously adopted by the association.

"It is generally recognized," said the report, "that better educated workmen are necessary that a better product may be manufactured, and that in order to compete successfully in world markets the pulp and paper industry must have workmen who understand what they are doing, and are interested in the products manufactured, as well as more highly qualified technical guidance." It is proposed to make arrangements for proceeding with this educational process as soon as possible. The matter will be dealt with further by the executive committee of the association and a special committee appointed to take up this phase of the business.

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SPECIAL SESSION CALL IS DEFERRED

President Wilson Will Not Convene New Congress, It Is Now Announced, Until He Returns Again From France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The predictions of politicians were suddenly overwhelmed on Tuesday night when it became known that President Wilson had given Thomas S. Martin, majority leader and chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, to understand that he would not call a special session of the Sixty-Sixth Congress until after his return from France, where he returns about March 5 to assist in the work of the Peace Conference.

Earlier in the day it was understood that Senator Martin and Swager Sherley, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, would recommend the calling of a special session within a month of the expiration of the present Congress. Some Republican leaders went so far as to intimate that owing to the large amount of important legislation still unfinished and necessary to carry on the work of the government, the President would be practically compelled to call the new Congress into extraordinary session before the middle of March.

May Be Called in June

The probability now is, however, that there will be no extra session until some time in June. In the remaining few days of this session the majority leaders will make every effort to pass some of the more important measures still pending. An effort will be made to rush through the bond legislation and the \$750,000,000 asked to carry federal operation of the railroad system.

No provision has been made to carry on the federal control of the railroads, Walker D. Hines, Director-General, appeared before the Senate Appropriations Committee on Tuesday, urging passage of the \$750,000,000 necessary for continued operation. Democratic members of the committee virtually told him that he could not hope to have this legislation passed at this session of Congress.

There is also the army bill, appropriating more than \$1,000,000,000, and the navy bill, carrying \$750,000,000.

Bond Issue Pending

Besides these two, legislation for the new bond issue for which the Treasury is already preparing will go over. If the Treasury needs this money so urgently, that fact alone would render an early call for a special session imperative. There is, again, the Sundry Civil Bill. This makes five pieces of legislation of first importance which will be left unfinished when the Sixty-Fifth Congress expires on March 4.

Administration leaders in the Senate indicated on Tuesday that a special effort would be made to secure the passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill carrying the enlarged naval program. A message from President Wilson urging the special importance of this legislation is expected. He gave it to understand that the contingent authorization of a three-year naval program has a strong bearing on the success of certain American viewpoints at the Peace Conference. While this argument will carry weight with the Administration forces, Republican leaders have determined that the decision as to the strength of the naval and military establishment shall rest with the next Congress. It is safe to say that both the army and the navy bills will go over.

PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO AMERICAN FLEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Addressing the Washington Press Club on Tuesday night, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, told some facts about the methods whereby the submarine was rendered powerless through the skill and inventive powers of United States and British naval officers.

To the great surprise of the audience Mr. Daniels declared that one of the greatest events in the history of the war had never been heard of by the people of the United States, namely the visit of President Wilson to the American fleet early in April, 1917, and his meeting every officer in the fleet gathered in the estuary of the James River.

On this occasion the President, Mr. Daniels said, made what he considered the greatest speech in his career on board the flagship Pennsylvania. His message to the navy was to make offensive not defensive war.

Reverting to the League of Nations, Mr. Daniels predicted that its adoption would mean smaller and smaller armies and smaller navies after the first years of the league.

LAWRENCE STRIKE SEEMS NEAR END

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Louis Fraina, editor of The Revolutionary Age, was arrested in Boston on Monday night and arraigned in court here on Tuesday on a charge of inciting to riot. He was released on \$200 bail for a hearing in Lawrence on March 12. He pleaded not guilty to the charge, which was in connection with the rioting here last Friday following a speech by him, in which he is reported to have told his audience: "If the city denies you the right to parade, take that right. The streets belong to you."

A large number of the strikers are returning to work daily, the Pacific

Paper Mills having opened on Tuesday. The general strike committee has announced that no more news will be given to newspaper men, though it was stated that funds are needed badly for the continuance of the strike. When asked for a statement of the moneys collected and spent, it was said, however, that no such statement would be made now. One of the features of the situation at present is the lack of people picketing the mills. A request for permission to hold a mass meeting on the Common on Friday has been refused, but it has been announced that such a meeting will be held anyhow on private land. Very few have been arrested on the charge of intimidation, most indeed being back at work, and the strike being apparently near its end.

The dyers and finishers have sent a statement to the Central Labor Union, saying that all statements about their being unwilling to work for a 48-hour week and time-and-a-half for overtime are incorrect, and that they are willing to go back any time that the time-and-a-half feature of their demands is granted.

CONFERENCE UPON WORK AND BUSINESS

Governors and Mayors Invited to White House to Discuss With the President a Nation-Wide Policy of Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson will address a conference of governors and mayors, about 100 of whom have been invited by telegram by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, to attend a conference at the White House on March 3 and 4 to take up important matters relating to labor and business. It is announced that the President desires to see established, before he returns to Europe, a definite nation-wide policy of public and private construction and of industry in general.

There is a much more hopeful view of the labor situation in so far as building is concerned, than there was a month ago, or even a fortnight ago. It is believed that the strikes and disturbed conditions in New York City which have retarded activity there are at an end and that building on a large scale will soon be under way. Even under unfavorable conditions, the first two weeks in February showed more public and private construction than during the whole of January.

What has held back building, like other lines of industry, has been the high cost of labor and materials, not because there was not enough money available, but because it was thought that the prices would soon decline and that building could then be undertaken more advantageously. Lately, however, it has become apparent that there was little probability of these prices declining while the cost of living remained so high, and the outlook for any relief in that quarter is not promising for the present.

The price of real estate has not risen in proportion with other things. It costs almost twice as much to build a house today as it did a few years ago, and the income from it is not much more than half as much as it was then. Real estate may, therefore, be expected to rise in value to a point where it is in line with other things and at which it will yield a reasonable income. If that theory is accepted, building more than the normal extent will be looked for.

A survey of 152 cities just completed shows an increase in building, although it is still less than a third of the normal. The importance of starting building operations on a large scale is emphasized not only because buildings and public works are needed, but because of the increasing number of unemployed men, including a large amount of skilled labor.

CHICAGO MAYOR CLAIMS NOMINATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—The nomination of W. H. Thompson by the Republicans at the primaries for Mayor of Chicago was indicated by the returns on Tuesday night. At the headquarters of Mayor Thompson, after the first hour's returns, his nomination was claimed by from 35,000 to 40,000 plurality.

The nomination of Robert M. Sweitzer by the Democrats for Mayor was claimed after the first hour's returns, by a plurality of from 60,000 to 70,000, over Thomas Carey, his only active rival.

Judge Harry M. Olsen was second in the Republican vote, and Capt. Charles E. Merriam third.

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PRESS VIEWS UPON RAILROAD CONTROL

Passing the Problem Along to the Next United States Congress—Critics May Have to Accept the Responsibility

The conclusion of a year's operation of the railroads of the United States by the federal government and a statement of results afford the press a basis for comment on the advantages and disadvantages of the policy pursued and ground for discussion of the question whether it would be better for national control to continue or for the railroads to be turned back to private management. Newspaper views are appended.

Boston Post

As the Post some time ago ventured to assume would be the case, this Congress has definitely decided to hand the railroad problem over to the next. This is entirely the part of wisdom. In any event, unless the law is repealed, the railroads remain under government control for 21 months after peace is declared. That being the case, there can be no danger of any sudden crisis arising from a hasty return to private operation. There is time for deliberation, and it is needed. No snap judgments for such a tremendous problem are to be tolerated.

Furthermore, the Republicans have seriously criticized Democratic management of the whole railroad situation. They soon come into control of Congress; it is not unfitting that they be compelled to accept responsibility for settling a thing they say they could have handled better in the first place. They will now have ample opportunity to prove their claims to superior wisdom.

Council Bluffs (Iowa) Nonpareil

The government should exercise supervision over the railroads with certain limitations. But they should now, as soon as possible, be returned to their owners with authority to go ahead and inaugurate a program of expansion commensurate with the needs of the country. And the roads should be privileged to fix charges for service which will enable them to pay just wages to employees and a fair return on capital actually invested in the business. The government should absolutely forbid the exploitation of railroad properties by financial buccannery such as those who wrecked and put in the hands of receivers such properties as the Rock Island. That kind of government control the people will approve. But they do not want the railways of the country with their army of employees to be turned into a political machine. Moreover, they do not want to kill independence, initiative, thrift and industry by removing opportunity to men to develop on these lines.

Topeka (Kansas) Capital

A full year's statement of results of government operation of railroads brings out nothing that has been so unexpected and so much commented on as the extraordinary diversity in earnings among roads operating under seemingly identical circumstances. It is remarked, for instance, that the Union Pacific, a western system, actually increased its net earnings and income under government operation for the full year by 30 per cent; the St. Paul, an even older system, operating generally in the same region, shows a decrease of 82 per cent; and while the Delaware & Hudson, an Eastern coal road, fell off 56 per cent, the Lackawanna, another anthracite road, declined only 2 per cent.

If it is said that before the war the St. Paul road was showing great weakness, due to its electrification more than anything else, yet similar comparison can be made between two of the first-class great systems of the country. The Pennsylvania makes a particularly poor showing under government operation, but the Santa Fe holds up nearly to normal, and the same is true of the Southern Pacific.

The explanation is simply that under government operation traffic is routed to save time and distance and with total disregard to the interests of particular systems. The result is that companies serving the same territory do not make a similar showing, as they did under competitive operation.

New Orleans Item

As part of its campaign to "stimulate the revival of public works construction as an offset to unemployment," the Department of Labor says that while Congress has appropriated \$48,500,000 to aid the states in road-building and has approved 7869 miles, only 45 miles of highway have been built and only four miles in Louisiana. That this is true, is by no means the fault of the various states and communities. Louisiana was ready for

federal aid long before anything was available except advice. Congress concluded to put money in sums that count in 1917. Bond issues were authorized to build roads in every part of Louisiana, but before the bonds could be floated, the government forbade their issuance or sale.

This bar has just been removed, but another department of government now stands in the way; the Railroad Administration threatens to make a radical advance in freight rates on all road materials. The different districts are ready to pay more for labor and road materials, and should not be "held up" by a rate advance imposed by one department of government while others are clamoring for them to build roads as a patriotic duty.

Louisville Courier-Journal

Red-tape bureaucracy, indirection and delay are distinctive characteristics of government railroad.

BOSTON TO RECEIVE MEN OF TWENTY-SIXTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—In a letter addressed to Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, the Secretary of War of the United States has announced that directions have been given that in arranging for the embarkation of the twenty-sixth division, now in France, all units in which the majority of the men come from New England be assigned to vessels, which, clearing at about the same time, can be routed to Boston.

Plan of Embarkation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War Department announces that the twenty-sixth division will be moved home, so far as possible, by consecutive units, beginning early in April.

ELEVATED RAILWAY BILLS OPPOSED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Alexander Whiteside, representing the City of Boston Law Department, strongly opposed, on Tuesday, two measures before the joint committee on metropolitan affairs, designed to relieve the Boston Elevated of certain financial burdens. Both bills, petitioned for by the board of trustees of the Elevated, were argued for at a recent hearing before the committee. Mr. Whiteside based his opposition on the fact that to repeal rentals and purchase Cambridge Tunnel rights, as provided for by the proposed acts, would be illegal. He stated that the city has entered into a contract with the road on subway and subway rentals, and to break this contract under action of the Legislature would render the act of 1918 void.

Commerce Act Clause Repeal

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A favorable report was voted on Tuesday by the Interstate Commerce Committee of the United States Senate on a bill by Miles Poindexter, Senator from the State of Washington, repealing "the long and short haul" clause of the Commerce Act, which has been pending for nearly two years. Members of the committee said there was little prospect of getting the measure passed at this session.

Commission Secretary Resigns

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Leonidas L. Bracken, secretary of the Federal Trade Commission since its organization in November, 1915, has resigned and will return to the practice of law at Muncie, Indiana.

CAPITAL BONE DRY UNDER NEW LAW

Revenue Bill, Signed by the President on Monday Night, Carries Strict Prohibition Provision Into Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson attached his signature to the Revenue Bill on board the train between Boston and Washington on Monday night, and as a result the District of Columbia became bone dry at midnight of the same day, under the operation of the Reed Bone Dry Amendment.

Tuesday witnessed an end of the liquor specials between Baltimore and Washington. Police authorities in the city began early on Tuesday morning to set in motion the machinery of law administration. These officials assert that they will have no difficulty in preventing the shipment or the carrying of liquor into the District. The problem they must now face is of a different character. Millions of dollars worth of liquor has been stored in the city of Washington in the last few weeks, in anticipation of the signing of the Revenue Bill. These stocks are sufficient to keep Washington wet for quite a long time unless supplemental legislation is enacted.

That such legislation will be attempted has been stated by Albert E. Shoemaker, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of this city. Just what sort of a bill will be prepared at the next session of Congress, he stated, he was unable to tell, but a bill of some kind will be introduced. It may provide for a tax on the liquor stored, he stated, or it may provide for a limit on the quantity permitted to be stored.

In order that members of the police force should fully acquaint themselves with the provisions of the new law, Major Pullman, superintendent of the District police department, issued a bulletin containing a copy of it, and gave the information that it had been approved. Part of the amendment in which the police and the public are interested is quoted in the bulletin as follows:

"Whoever shall order, purchase or cause intoxicating liquors to be transported in interstate commerce, except for scientific, sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes, into any state or territory the laws of which state or territory prohibit the manufacture or sale therein of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, shall be punished."

A fine of \$1000 or six months' imprisonment or both fine and imprisonment, is the punishment provided.

Relief Bill Signed

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson on Tuesday signed a \$100,000,000 appropriation bill which Herbert Hoover asked to relieve suffering in Europe. He also signed the urgent deficiency bill.

MME. BRESHKOVSKY SPEAKS ON RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Do not forget Russia," was the final plea of Mme. Catherine Breshkovsky, who addressed a large audience composed largely of Russians, in this city on Tuesday night.

Mme. Breshkovsky said that she had read the President's speech in the papers, being unable to attend the

meeting at which he spoke, and thought that it was wonderful, agreeing with his sentiments in all respects. She said that she had been following President Wilson's career, through the American papers that she was able to obtain in Russia, for six years.

At the close of her speech, a Bolshevik sympathizer came to the platform asking a question, which Mme. Breshkovsky answered apparently to the satisfaction of those present.

CHINESE DENIAL OF SECRET TREATIES

PEKING, China (Sunday)—(Associated Press)—The Foreign Office yesterday dispatched a cable message to the Chinese delegation at the Peace Conference in Paris, which reads as follows:

"With regard to the Sino-Japanese agreements, you took away with you copies made by the Foreign Office of all those relating to the 21 demands, and the Sino-Japanese military convention. The Foreign Office has already telegraphed the text, firstly, of the Kirin Forest and Mines loan; secondly, the draft of the agreement for the Manchurian and Mongolian Railway loans; thirdly, the draft of the agreements for the Kaomi-Suchowfu and Tsinan-Shunfufu Railway loans; fourthly, the notes exchanged regarding the cooperative working of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway."

"Besides these there are no other secret agreements, nor are there secret treaties of any kind."

"Please disclose all these documents to the Peace Conference as circumstances permit, and act according to your discretion."

FULL PROGRAM FOR ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—The opening of the first session of the Ontario Legislature since the signing of the armistice attracted a large gathering. Ladies attended in large numbers, in view of the proposed bill enabling them to become members of the Legislative Assembly, to fill municipal offices, and to participate in the responsibilities of citizenship on equal terms with men. The proceedings were inaugurated by the Lieutenant-Governor whose speech from the throne contained promises of immediate government action for social improvement and measures in favor of the working classes. These included proposals for a deputy minister of labor; extension of the moratorium; creation of markets abroad for the products of farm, forest, fishery and factory; road construction and house building on an extensive scale.

General Pau, who occupied the seat of honor at the right of the Premier was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm.

NEED FOR ENACTING ENFORCEMENT LAW

New York Anti-Saloon League Convention in Albany Has for Main Purpose Impressing This Fact on State Legislators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
ALBANY, New York—The New York State Anti-Saloon League began its two-day convention on Tuesday morning in this city. It was largely attended by delegates from all over the State. Its principal purpose will be to impress upon members of the State Legislature the need for enacting a prohibition enforcement law.

At the morning session speeches were made by Dr. W. C. Spicer of Gloversville, New York, who presided; S. E. Nicholson of Richmond, Indiana, a former member of the Legislature of that State; Fred J. Tower, superintendent of the Capital District Anti-Saloon League; and other New York State men. They told of the formation of citizens' leagues for the enforcement of prohibition in their communities.

The evening meeting was addressed by William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, by Senator George F. Thompson, state senator, by W. S. McNab, member of the State Assembly, who introduced the bill of the league to enforce prohibition, and by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York State W. C. T. U. The subject of Mrs. Boole's address was "Climax the Victory." It was in a measure the history of the prohibition movement in the United States. She referred to the great work of the early leaders, including Annie Wittenmeyer, Frances Willard, Lillian M. Stevens and Miss Anna A. Gordon, who led the white-ribbon movement. Mr. Thompson said the purpose of the near-beer and light wine bills talked of was to keep the saloon alive. These drinking places, he said, would then continue to violate the law as they had always done in the past.

Mr. Anderson served notice on the friends of the traffic that if they attempted to nullify or evade the law, "the decent, sober, Christian, patriotic people are going to finish it and finish it so that it will stay put." He declared further that the legislator or politician or big business man or labor leader who should get in the way was going to be astonished.

CITY FARM MAKES PROFIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
RALEIGH, North Carolina—The annual report of Supt. W. M. Holde shows that Raleigh's municipal farm, located just outside the limits on the south, netted the city a clean profit of \$5700 last year—the difference between the crop's value of \$14,194.24 and expenses of \$8,636.97.

During These Last Half-Price Days of the February Furniture Sale

The Furniture Galleries will
Remain Open Until 9 P.M.

During the three days remaining there will be as much of this standard quality furniture offered at half price as would stock a fair-sized furniture store with single suites and pieces.

In addition to the one-of-a-kind pieces and suites are the following lots—all to be closed out at half price—

Berkey & Gay superb matched bedroom suites in mahogany, walnut and enamel—at half price. Never before have we made such an offer. New prices, \$619.25 to \$1,076.50.

A thousand pieces of Stickley furniture—from the celebrated shops of Stickley Brothers, Gustave Stickley, L. & J. G. Stickley at half price—mission, early English, and Chromewald brown and mahogany—for living-rooms, bedrooms, dining-rooms.

Several hundred pieces of Charles P. Limbert Co. mahogany and brown-finished living-room furniture—at half price.

The Wanamaker solid mahogany gate-leg tables—at half price. Four sizes. The new prices are \$10 to \$13.25.

The Wanamaker solid mahogany serving-wagons—at half. The new price is \$12.75.

The Wanamaker decorated gate-leg tables, hand-painted decorations in various colors—at half. Many different prices, ranging from \$10 to \$14.50.

Wooden candlesticks at half. Mahogany and in colored enamels with hand-painted decorations. New prices—75c to \$2.25.

Also our Entire Stock of Home Furniture
10 to 33 1/2 Per Cent. Less

February prices will remain on the furniture only until Friday evening at 9 o'clock when the Sale ends. Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Galleries, New Building.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Broadway at Ninth, New York



Last Week

Mark-Down Sale Balance of Women's Boots, Shoes & Pumps

Sizes 2 1/2 to 4 1/2
Values \$9 to \$18

Now \$4.50

The above consists of Patent Leather with Cloth Top Button Boots, Black Russia Calf Lace Boots, and Tan Russia Calf Lace Boots with white tops. Low Shoes and Pumps in Patent Leather and Black and Tan Russia Calf.

550 Pairs Women's Black and Tan Russia Calf Lace Boots \$8.00
All sizes and widths. Replacement values \$12. NOW

Thayer McNeil Company
15 West Street Boston, Mass. 47 Temple Place

MEDICAL BILLS FOR WASHINGTON STATE

Measures Before the Legislature Dealing With Public School System Contain Provisions Concerning "Health Instruction"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

OLYMPIA, Washington.—The marked activity of the medical forces of the United States that has been noted in many parts of the country recently in connection with attempts to impose medical teachings and beliefs upon the people promiscuously, through the agency of state legislation, has cropped up in this State in the shape of several bills before the Legislature dealing with the public school system of the State which contain provisions having to do with matters of health, health instruction, or medical service.

One of these bills, for example, proposes to establish a state commission of physical training and hygiene, the duty of which shall be to have a supervisor of physical education and hygiene prepare a course of physical training and hygiene for use in the public schools and state normal schools. It would then be the duty of the state and local school officers "to enforce this course of physical training and hygiene as prescribed by the commission."

Another bill dealing with various phases of the public school system, which has already been passed by the state Senate, provides for the appointment of "a practicing physician, resident of the school district, who shall be known as the school district medical inspector, and whose duty it shall be to decide for the board of directors all questions of sanitation and health affecting the safety and welfare of the public schools of the district." This district medical inspector, or his deputies, would be required to make monthly inspection of each school in the district and make a report to the board of education and the board of health.

Still another bill providing for the maintenance of a summer term of school has a similar provision for the appointment of practicing physicians as district medical inspectors who are to make monthly inspection of the health conditions of all schools and report to the board of health and the board of education. This bill has been passed by the Lower House of the Legislature.

Another quite significant medical bill before the Legislature relates to the detection, prevention, suppression, and control of so-called contagious diseases, including influenza. The term "dangerous contagious disease" contained in the bill is defined in what is regarded as extremely loose phraseology, as meaning such diseases "as the State Board of Health shall designate as contagious and dangerous to the public health." This measure has also passed the Lower House.

Medical Bill Defeated

Montana Legislature Votes Against Proposed Commission on Eugenics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana.—Montanans opposed to strict medical regulation have won another decisive victory in the state Legislature by defeating in committee Senate bill No. 132 to create a commission on eugenics. This bill, more radical than bills Nos. 61 and 62 killed some 16 days ago, provided for the creation of a so-called eugenics commission to examine those declared to be feeble-minded as well as certain other unfortunate and also that all school children in this State should be examined annually for the traces of alleged epilepsy, mental obliquity, etc.

From all over the State opposition was shown to this bill, and many telegrams were sent to members of the Legislature last week protesting its passage as unreasonable and undesirable. The bill is said to have been introduced at the request of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

BOLSHEVIST ISSUE AND UNITED STATES

SEATTLE, Washington.—"People of America or any other real democracy need have no fear of the Bolshevik campaign being waged throughout the world," said Arthur Bullard, a representative of the United States Committee on Public Information who was

here on Tuesday on his way from Vladivostok to Washington. "Bolshevism," he continued, "can never thrive except in a state where the people are pitifully oppressed and where the masses have no other hope of righting their wrongs."

He upheld the testimony of John Reed, writer and Socialist, given recently before the United States Senate committee, investigating lawless propaganda in this country, that there had been no massacres in Moscow during Reed's stay there.

"Reed left Moscow early in 1918," said Mr. Bullard, "I was there several months after his departure. There is no question he is right in stating there were no massacres up to that time, but I am convinced there were many innocent people murdered later in the name of the government."

He expressed the belief that the real democratic people of Russia finally would control the situation.

NOT ON TRIAL ON CHARGE OF TREASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In the Federal District Court on Tuesday the work of selecting the jury in the trial of Albert Paul Fricke's plea in bar to the indictment charging him with treason was continued. Mr. Fricke is not now on trial under the treason charge. The jury will decide only whether his constitutional rights were violated when he was compelled to testify before the grand jury to matters upon which the indictment was founded.

TERM-INSURANCE CONVERSION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A United States Senate bill providing for the conversion of the term-insurance issued by the War Risk Insurance Bureau to men in the military service during the war into various forms of ordinary insurance was ordered reported favorably on Tuesday by the Interstate Commerce Committee of the United States House of Representatives. The measure creates a reserve fund to be developed from increased premiums, and permits beneficiaries of policies to be persons other than members of the immediate family of a policy holder.

MINE SWEEPERS TESTED

NEWPORT, Rhode Island.—Three new and powerful mine sweepers, built for the United States Navy, began on Tuesday, in the waters south of Block Island, a series of experiments on the removal of electrical mines. Capt. Reginald R. Belknap, who commanded the fleet of 10 ships that laid the 52,000 American mine barrage in the North Sea is in charge of the experiments, in the course of which a number of devices are to be tried out.

FLIGHT OVER THE GRAND CANYON

KINGMAN, Arizona.—What is said to have been the first airplane flight over the Grand Canyon of the Colorado was made on Monday by Lieut. R. O. Searles and E. D. Jones. They used a de Havilland bombing plane and were in the air two hours. They flew from Kingman to the cañon and returned after following its course for miles. The flight was at an altitude of about 14,000 feet.

SEGREGATION BILL REJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

JEFFERSON CITY, Missouri.—The "Jim Crow" measure providing for the separation of Negroes and whites in all railway trains and stations has been rejected by the Missouri House Judiciary Committee. There is little likelihood of the bill being engrossed over the action of the committee.

CITIZENSHIP CLASSES PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—The Wayne County Equal Suffrage League has adopted a slogan of "Ten Thousand New Members by May 1," the new membership dues to be used in establishing citizenship classes throughout the city.

BOSTON COMMERCE BILLS PRESENTED

Rival Measures by Mayor and Governor, Both Intended to Develop the Port of Boston and Trade of New England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, and Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, are both enthusiastic workers for the improvement of the Port of Boston, and each has a measure before the Massachusetts Legislature looking to the advancement of the commerce of the city, and of New England in general.

Governor Coolidge on Tuesday sent to the legislative committee on Waterways and Terminals a bill designed to carry into effect the recommendation in his inaugural message that a temporary unpaid commission be created for the purpose of developing the commerce and shipping of Massachusetts, and cooperating with the other New England states for that purpose.

Governor Coolidge's Bill

The bill of the Governor provides that "the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, shall appoint (blank) persons, who shall constitute a board to be known as the commission on foreign and domestic commerce, one of whom he shall designate as chairman. The members of said board shall serve without compensation and shall hold office until the first day of December in the year 1920."

"Said board shall take such measures as it may deem adapted to develop and increase foreign and domestic commerce between this Commonwealth and foreign countries and states, and to cooperate with any similar public bodies or officials in any movement to develop and increase the foreign and domestic commerce of the Commonwealth, and on behalf of the Commonwealth may accept donations for its purposes, and, subject to the approval of the Governor and council, may expend such donations and such sums as may be appropriated for its purposes."

Mr. Peters Asks Power for Mayor

The bill of Mayor Peters provides for an unpaid commission of seven, four members to be appointed by the Governor and three by the Mayor, while the Governor's bill calls for the appointment of all members of an unpaid commission by the Governor. This is the principal difference between the measures. The Mayor's bill provides that the life of his proposed commission shall be two years from the date of the first meeting. Both bills would authorize the commission to employ a secretary and other necessary paid assistance.

At a hearing on Tuesday before the Waterways and Terminals Committee, Josiah Quincy, chairman of the special committee appointed by Mayor Peters to advance the interests of the Port of Boston, said he would prefer that the Legislature should pass the bill presented by the Mayor. He said Boston's particular interest in the project, in his judgment, warrants a provision that a minority of the members of the commission shall be appointed by him.

Conference Arranged

Henry I. Harriman, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, also preferred the Mayor's bill, and said it had been endorsed by numerous trade organizations throughout the State. At the suggestion of Senator Beck, chairman of the committee, Mr. Quincy and Mr. Harriman will confer with the Governor, and endeavor to agree upon some bill which all parties will support.

John N. Cole, chairman of the Waterways Commission, was heard in favor of bills presented by that commission, providing for the expenditure of \$2-

200,000 for various development schemes in and about Boston Harbor. He said the budget bill, now in process of passage, allows the commission only \$1,200,000, but they must have the additional \$1,000,000 for projects which they consider pressing.

TASK OF TRYING TO BRING DOWN PRICES

United States Secretary of Commerce Explains Organization of Industrial Board Charged With Accomplishing Result

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In a statement on Tuesday explaining the organization of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce charged with the task of attempting to bring down prices, William C. Redfield, United States Secretary of Commerce, declared there existed an abnormal situation and stagnation in the industrial world, the feature of which was the high price demanded for nearly every article of trade.

The first step of the government's program, he said, would be the calling into conference of the representatives of industries producing basic materials, at which the situation could be discussed from every angle. Industries dealing in unfinished products, he thought, would be able largely, if not entirely, to adjust their prices in line with the policy laid down at meetings with producers.

"It is believed that principles and views will be readily accepted by the great majority of those called into conference and further that a discussion will lead to a unanimous acceptance," he said. "It will be the endeavor of the board to act promptly with a view to aiding and assisting industry to resume activities. The immediate object is to bring about such reduced prices as will bring the buying power of the government itself, including the railroads, telephones, and telegraphs, into action and make it possible for the government to state that it is willing to be a buyer for its needs at the reduced prices."

"If these conferences result in such an understanding on the part of the government with respect to the important basic industries concerning proper prices and bases for pricing at which purchases may be made by it, and these are approved by the board, it is believed that upon announcement thereof to the country in general, the public will feel justified in promptly beginning a program of extensive buying."

"Such a proceeding will in substance establish immediately a basis on which to resume activities, and in this way the law of supply and demand will be enabled to come into play and from that time forward it will control the changes and readjustments in selling prices of materials, and the trend of prices, it is believed, will be upward and not downward."

DISPOSAL OF GERMAN CANNON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A number of bills asking that captured German cannon be given to communities throughout the country were discarded for the session by the Military Committee of the United States House of Representatives. The chairman of the committee said the bills called for the distribution of 2000 cannon, and the committee did not know yet how many would be available for distribution.

COMMERCE COMMITTEE REPORT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Interstate Commerce Committee of the United States Senate on Tuesday unanimously ordered a favorable report on the Cummins bill restoring full rate powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission. It places the same authority in the commission to revise, set aside or suspend rates that it possessed before the government took over the roads.

HIGHWAY WORK IN STATES IS AIDED

Cooperation by Federal and Local Governments Assures Improvement in Condition in United States, Report Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Federal aid for 841 road projects throughout the United States, aggregating 8615 miles, and costing \$61,333,454, of which federal payment amounted to \$23,203,112, was reported, up to Feb. 21, by P. St. J. Wilson, chief engineer of the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, in a speech at the opening of the sixteenth annual convention of the American Road Builders Association, and the ninth American Good Roads Congress at the Hotel McAlpin on Tuesday.

Describing the scope of the bureau's road-building plans for this year, Mr. Wilson said the sums apportioned to the states after deducting 3 per cent for administrative purposes, aggregates \$29,100,000 for the fiscal years 1917, 1918, and 1919, the period ending June 30. An additional \$19,400,000 becomes available on July 1. As the states must provide an amount at least equal to the federal sum, he said that it was apparent that at least \$80,000,000 would be available for federal road projects if all the federal money under existing appropriations is met.

As a matter of fact, he said, the states in the past have been furnishing a little more than 60 per cent of the cost of federal projects, and if this policy continues, the amount available for federal-aid roads would run more than \$100,000,000. To this should be added the forest-road appropriations, averaging about \$1,300,000 per year of federal funds.

Larger Fund in Sight

Mr. Wilson pointed out that the post office bill amendment carried appropriations of \$50,000,000, available at once; \$75,000,000 available July 1, and the same amount the following July 1. This, met dollar for dollar by the states, would make, with the \$80,000,000 already mentioned, a total of \$330,000,000 available.

Mr. Wilson spoke of these figures as a stirring call to the states to rise to the great task of providing needed public improvements and of meeting the problem of unemployment.

"I have heard the opinion expressed that the government held too rigidly to the requirement of substantial types of construction and thorough engineering," said Mr. Wilson. "We find in our practical application of the Federal Aid Road Act that it is hard to establish a hard and fast standard for the entire United States. In some of the poorer and more sparsely settled states, the requirement of costly and substantial types of construction will be equivalent to withholding the benefits of the act from the people, while in thickly settled territory, where traffic is heavy, we must insist upon types of construction amply sufficient to withstand traffic conditions. Our engineering requirements are consistently held to a point below which inefficiency would result, but here again we try to make the requirement elastic enough to prevent an undue burden upon those states and communities whose needs are slight and whose means are less."

Cooperation Advised

"I believe by following the 'give and take' policy, we shall get the utmost benefit out of the Federal Aid Road Act, and I feel that as state highway departments are given more and more authority and facilities by the respective state legislatures, they are becoming more and more able to handle the federal aid work, as well as their other state work, with such a degree of efficiency as to require little more than a routine super-inspection, and a sort of moral support on the part of the government."

"The underlying principle of the

whole federal measure is cooperation, and if we who represent the federal government and those who represent the state governments continue to deal with each other in accordance with that fundamental principle, I feel sure that we shall have no troubles that are not easily capable of solution."

Other addresses were made by Andrew H. Phelps, secretary of the eastern district, Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, on "Building for the Future," and "Efficiency of bituminous surfaces and pavements under motor truck traffic," by Provost Hubbard, chemical engineer, United States Bureau of Public Roads. "Present status of brick pavements constructed with sand cushions, cement mortar beds and green concrete foundations," was discussed by Maj. W. M. Acheson, division engineer, New York State Commission of Highways. "Recent developments in the construction, maintenance, and reconstruction of cement-concrete pavements," an illustrated address, was presented by Will P. Blair, vice-president of the National Paving Brick Manufacturers Association.

FEDERAL ACQUISITION OF CAPE COD CANAL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—A favorable report was ordered on Tuesday by the Commerce Committee of the United States Senate on the bill introduced on Monday by Senator Fletcher of Florida, authorizing government acquisition and operation of the Cape Cod Canal at a cost not to exceed \$10,000,000.

The appropriation carried in the bill would provide for improvements in order to maintain a 25-foot waterway. Since the entry of the United States into the war the canal has been under control of the Railroad Administration, but Walker D. Hines, the present Director-General, plans to return it to the owners on Feb. 28. Consequently the War Department desires to take over control of the property by condemnation proceedings.

In a letter recommending the bill, the Secretary of War said that more than \$400,000 had been spent by the Railroad Administration in improving the waterway, and he urged that the government acquire permanent possession.

FUNDS FOR RELIEF WORK IN SIBERIA

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The French Government has assented to the proposal that United States secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. be authorized to aid in the disbursement of enemy funds in Siberian relief work among the German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war. W. G. Sharp, United States Ambassador to France, has advised the State Department.

WHEAT ADJUSTMENT PLAN IS PROPOSED

New York Produce Exchange Outlines Way to Replace Crop on Actual Supply and Demand Basis, With Guarantee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Calling the wheat bill which has been passed by the House of Representatives at Washington an attempt to "legalize the greatest commodity corner in the world's history for the same purposes that most corners have occurred," the New York Produce Exchange has forwarded to Senator Gore, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, its protest against the bill, accompanied by its own plan for the handling of the 1919 wheat crop.

Under this plan the government would not buy or own any wheat, and the wheat market would become again an open world's supply and demand proposition. The law's guarantee would be made good to the grower without the necessity on the part of the government of entering into the quality and grade of his crop, for the premium or discount and actual price of his wheat would be a matter of bargain between the grower and his buyer, as in former years.

The government settlement, says the exchange, would be the same, so far as the government was concerned, in dollars and cents, as it would be if it had settled direct with each individual grower. The grower would be left absolute liberty of action as to when, where and to whom he should sell.

The exchange believes it is wise to let food control lapse with the need which created it, and advisable that "this government contract guarantee for the 1919 crop be honorably and equitably settled at a difference to be arrived at and paid the grower, just as the government has endeavored honorably and equitably to settle other war contracts whose continuance the sudden coming of peace has rendered inadvisable."

Under this policy, it is said, the objects would be to make good the government guarantee to the producer; to secure the withdrawal of government control over the grain business; to assure to American consumers their basic food necessities at fair prices, determined by a free operation of the law of supply and demand; and to fix and determine fairly and equitably the liabilities of the government under its guarantee.

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ANNOUNCE

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Our annual February clearance sale is now being held.

We have reduced prices on the entire stock and some of the goods are marked to exactly ONE-HALF of regular prices.

It has been our custom in past years to conduct our sale on a "first come, first served" basis. This year we are offering our merchandise without restriction.

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Second Floor

52 Chauncy Street, Boston, Mass.

INDIA WILL TAX EXCESS PROFITS

Surprise Is Expressed That This Should Be Imposed Merely on Demobilization

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—A press communiqué issued at Delhi announces that the government of India has "decided to adhere to their proposal to impose an excess profits duty," and proceeds to expound the main features of the tax as follows:

(1) The duty will be charged on business at a rate of 50 per cent on the excess of the profits earned in the financial year 1918-19. Where, for the purpose of income tax assessment, a year other than the financial year has been taken as the basis, that year will be adopted as the basis for the income tax purposes over a standard to be arrived at in the following way:

(2) Where a business has been in operation during the four years 1912-17 the average of the profits earned in these years as determined by the income tax assessment made in the following years will be the standard profits.

(3) If the profits of a business have not been so assessed in all the said years the standard profits will be 10 per cent on the capital of the business at the end of 1918-19 or the corresponding period. Capital will be determined for the above purposes generally on the lines adopted in the United Kingdom and allowance will be made for any increase or decrease of capital during the year. Businesses whose total assessed profits in 1918-19 amount to less than 30,000 rupees will be exempt, also businesses paying excess profits duty in the United Kingdom. Agriculture, offices or employments and professions of which the profits are dependent mainly on the personal qualifications of the person carrying them on will be immune.

(4) Under the provisions of the bill the duty will be imposed in the first instance only on the profits of the year 1918-19, or the corresponding period adopted for income tax purposes.

A War Tax After the War

The communiqué recalls that in moving in the Imperial Legislative Council last September the resolution relating to the offer by India of further financial assistance in respect of the military forces raised or to be raised in India, Sir William Meyer explained that if the war lasted beyond 1920, the date then previously assumed, the actual amount of the contribution as then assumed would be proportionately increased, while on the other hand, if the war came to an end sooner, the burden on Indian revenues would be proportionately diminished. "Hostilities having now terminated," proceeds the communiqué, "it can safely be anticipated that there will be a considerable reduction of the total amount required, but it is inevitable that heavy military expenditure should continue for some time until demobilization can be carried out." Hence the decision of the government to persevere with what is essentially a war tax, although the war is over.

The situation is slightly complicated by the fact that Sir William Meyer, who has presided over the Indian exchequer for the last five years, and who is generally regarded as responsible for the excess profits tax proposals, has just retired from office, leaving it to his successor, Sir James Meeson, to impose the tax. Judging by the storm of criticism which the above announcement has aroused, the position of the incoming Finance Minister promises to be the reverse of easy.

The first, and perhaps the most obvious criticism which has been offered is that the war is over. In this connection the government is reminded that Sir William Meyer, in introducing his budget in 1917 said "an excess profits tax is obviously only a temporary measure which cannot be continued when the war is over." It is asked how the government can now come forward and impose an excess profits tax not merely after the war is over, but several months after it is over, because it is not proposed to pass the bill—it has not yet, in point of fact, been introduced—for nearly another six months.

British Press Against It

Another objection which has been brought up is that most of the excess profits which have accrued through the war have already been distributed. More than one of the trades which have been scooping in money, such as the jute trade, have touched the zenith of their prosperity, and have begun to work on short time. It is at this juncture that the government, having stood by for three years, and watched them making profits equal to several times their capital, now proposes to impose a special tax upon them. It is also pointed out that Sir William Meyer has given certain specific promises in this connection in the past, and that on the strength of these promises a number of shares have changed hands on the basis of a bona fide investment. The holders of these shares now see their capital threatened with drastic reduction, if not in some cases with extinction. Another argument is that a number of young industries have been started during the war. By taxing them in the manner proposed the government will greatly discourage industrial enterprise, which it is vitally important to encourage in the interests of India as a whole.

All these comments, it may be remarked, are offered by European merchants and newspapers. So far the Indian press has made no particular remark upon the proposals. The Chambers of Commerce have not yet made any formal pronouncement, but they will unquestionably do so before long. The English press is unanimous in denouncing the tax. "Are we to understand," says the Statesman, "that, though they were able to bear the full

burden of war expenditure till March 1919, without additional taxation, they (the government) require an additional levy for mere demobilization? The proposition is scarcely credible. It seems at any rate reasonable to suppose that given a proper exhibition in cutting down useless expenditure, and a will to economy, these charges could be brought within the limits of existing taxation. If this arrangement is possible, there can be no doubt as to its wisdom."

CONGRESS OF THE ITALIAN LABOR UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The Italian Labor Union (Unione Italiana del Lavoro), an association including a number of organizations which were favorable to the war, has recently held a congress in Rome. The secretary of the union, Rossoni, declared in the course of his address during the first day's proceedings that the workers' movement must be subservient to no party. He accused the governing classes of responsibility for the workers' sufferings and declared that, in spite of the victory, widespread discontent was prevalent and that the reforms under consideration by the Reconstruction Commission were too superficial.

They would never regret having marched against the Kaiser and the Hapsburgs, he declared, but they did not want to be deceived and taken in. He asserted that they had doubts as to whether President Wilson would succeed in his vast scheme of liberty and fraternity owing to the fact that capitalism was universal while the imperialistic tendencies manifested by some nations were a cause of serious uneasiness to the workers.

Another speaker, Bosconi of Milan, declared that the syndical movement of the union aimed at moral as well as economic conquests, and that the victory of the nations must also necessarily be the victory of the proletariat. Professor Esposito conveyed greetings and assurances of support from the National Teachers Union to the Congress, and declared that that greeting implied the possession of common ideals and common action. The time had come, he said, to press the solution of the most important national problems upon the government, and foremost among them the matter of the schools. He brought his speech to an end with a salutation to all present from the educators of the new Italy.

DOMINION MEAT DEALINGS IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand, presided at a recent meeting of the Cold Storage and Ice Association, at the Royal Society of Arts, and corrected what he called the false impression in the old country, that the overseas dominions were exploiting the British public. There was, he said, no such exploitation on the part of Australia or New Zealand. He gathered from a statement made by Major Astor that the prices paid for American meat ranged up to 1s. 1d. per lb., but he (Sir Thomas) understood that American and all other meats were sold at one uniform price.

New Zealand had sold her wool, her butter, and her cheese to the home people at reasonable prices and had received the contracts for meat at the terms which prevailed in 1916. The F. O. B. prices per lb. being, mutton 4½d. to 5½d., lamb 4½d. to 5½d., and beef 4½d. to 5d. To these prices must be added freight and other charges before landing, say 3d. per lb. These prices were quoted in order to assist the British Government to provide good, wholesome meat for the army at a moderate cost, the surplus to go to the British consuming public at a reasonable price.

If it was contended that the British Government had to pay certain rates in America in order to secure the meat, and then buying at lower figures from the dominions averaged the price over all, that had nothing whatever to do with the dominions. It was never the intention of New Zealand to sell her splendid meat at a low price in order that high prices might be paid to American packers. The wholesale price of mutton and lamb in Great Britain was 1s. 3d. and the retail prices ranged from 1s. to 2s. according to cut, legs being 1s. 2½d. and shoulders 1s. 7d. The wholesale price of beef was 1s. 3½d. and the retail prices ranged from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 4d., sirloin being 1s. 10½d., ribs 1s. 10d., and steak 2s. 4d.

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PORTUGAL'S LEADER IN RECENT REVOLT

Paiva Couceiro, a Man of Great Activity and Determination, Proclaimed Himself Regent and Dom Manoel King

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—When Santarem, which the revolutionaries had made their headquarters when they perceived that Lisbon, for the present, was hopeless from their point of view, was encircled by the governmental troops advancing upon it from the north and south, as has already been described, it was seen that to continue resistance there any longer was futile, and it was given up in the middle of January. All the officers, soldiers, and civilians who had taken part in the resistance and who could by any means flee in the direction of Spain did so, and all available automobiles were used for the purpose.

But large numbers of prisoners were taken and led to Lisbon, where the Cabinet held a special meeting to decide upon a simplification of the legal proceedings in dealing with these prisoners who were classed in different categories according to their degree of culpability. It was decided to give immediate liberty to those soldiers in whose case it could be shown that they had been forced into this revolutionary service by their officers against their will. Santarem soon assumed a more normal appearance, though it was held under military law, and Colonel Velez was nominated governmental high commissioner there for the time being. Some considerable damage had been done to the town by the bombardment, especially to the Puerta del Sol.

Revolution in North

It seemed at this period with the movement now defeated at the two places where it had sought to establish itself, Lisbon and Santarem, that the whole business might collapse, and the government was certainly taking an optimistic view of the situation. The Chamber had passed a vote of confidence in it and blandly requested that it should take such steps as were necessary completely to pacify the country. But at this time the north, always the most dangerous and difficult revolutionary part for both sections of the peninsula, began to break out and show revolutionary fight. Santarem was no sooner done with than a Republican general formed a strong column of troops in the north and proceeded in the direction of the capital, with the object of taking possession of it, overthrowing the government and proclaiming a military dictatorship. No news to this effect was issued from Portugal, where the censorship was very severe and the governmental and revolutionary official communications far from being above suspicion. The only trustworthy accounts were those of eyewitnesses who had since left the country, and such accounts were given by those who came to Spain. Round about Oporto the case was very confusing, and various fights between the forces of the Military Junta and the Democrats were reported.

At this stage of the proceedings the government issued its first official statement on recent events, and opened it with the somewhat remarkable declaration that the grave events at Lisbon had been brought about by "a movement led by the Democrats and seconded by Bolshevik agents." As to this something must be said later. The official statement went on to say that the movement had been prepared for many days previously during which a propaganda of such terror had been put into operation, that many persons of eminence had been personally threatened, and threatened also with the destruction of their houses and property.

The communiqué then proceeded to relate the history of the opening of the revolutionary attempt in Lisbon, how the government had checked it, what measures were being taken for the future, and closed with another remarkable suggestion as to the forces at work, stating that the government had been informed that the deputy Cunha Leal, Alvaro Castro and many democratic officers, in conjunction with civilian members of an old secret society, had been at work in different parts of the country trying to stir up the movement.

Secret Society Suspected

It is worthy of note also that the newspaper, *Ordem*, declared that the business was in a large measure due to a secret society that had been at work since 1907 with the object in the first place of destroying the monarchy and subsequently of consolidating the republic. Again it was notified that a German agent had been arrested at Setubal and there had been found on him proofs of his complicity in the

proceedings, that two suspicious individuals had been arrested at Vendas Novas, and yet again that Machado Santos, ex-Minister of the Interior in the Paes government, who had turned against the existing government, was found to have been concerned in the insurrection.

There was evidently some confusion in these various explanations, and it is very doubtful if the Bolsheviks or the Germans had been to any appreciable extent concerned in the rising. It was natural that when in the heat of the moment an explanation was sought, the first question should be about Bolsheviks and Germans, and the expected answers were quickly forthcoming. On a later occasion the government reiterated that the movement had a "Maximalist character." Shortly after this statement reached Madrid that had been made by the ex-President Bernardino Machado, who was in Paris. Señor Machado said, "I do not know what is happening in Portugal at this moment; the news which reaches me is contradictory and often inexplicable. If the Monarchists have succeeded in their attempt at various points in the country, it is only the result of the treasonable work accomplished by Sidonio Paes who, in proclaiming himself Republican and Allodophile, did nothing more than attack furiously all the Republicans and Allodophiles of our country, and who lent the ephemeral strength of his dictatorial and Germanophile power to all the Monarchists and Germanophiles."

"There has been a distressing crisis in Portugal, but the free and noble spirit of our noble people will end by winning and dominating completely, and consolidating forever our democratic freedom under the aegis of the republic, which today is not merely a form of government with us but the very organic structure of thought, sentiment and the activities of modern and progressive Portuguese society. That is why nothing can disturb the deep and absolute faith with which I await the final restoration of Republican order which is indispensable to the dignified progress of our nation in its great historic part in the world."

In the foregoing have been indicated the many different causes attributed to the rising and the various descriptions applied to it. Only now, and that after a lull, did it assume the Monarchist character referred to by Dr. Machado. It appears that this was in effect a new revolutionary rising, largely independent of the other, and indeed it had the effect of uniting some of the Republican sections that had so far been at extreme and most active variance. The Monarchists saw their opportunity, or thought they did, and making Oporto their headquarters, proceeded to proclaim Manoel as king, and set about organizing their effort in different parts of Portugal on this new basis, Lisbon once again being brought in. What happened there and how Ornelas, who had assured the government in the first place that Dom Manoel was on their side and had no desire to participate in any attempt at its restoration, became actively revolutionary, has already been told.

The Dominating Figure

The dominating figure of these new revolutionary proceedings was Paiva Couceiro, who, on proclaiming Dom Manoel king again, styled himself the Regent. He is a somewhat remarkable man, only half a Portuguese for all his fervent royalism, for his mother was English. He was a captain in the army when the revolution that turned Portugal into a republic was carried out, and at that time he was the only Royalist officer who seriously opposed the revolutionaries. When the provisional government was established he did his utmost to induce "to allow the country to determine by referendum whether it preferred a monarchy or a republic, and if it favored the former, whether it wanted Dom Miguel, the Pretender, or Dom Manoel for its king. The government, of course, refused this suggestion, whereupon Couceiro showed himself defiant, and informed the authorities that he was about to leave for Spain and devote the rest of his time to an energetic attempt to overthrow the republic and restore the monarchy. He crossed over the frontier into Spain, and the republic considered it sufficient to strike his name off the list of army officers.

Paiva Couceiro is a man of great activity and determination, and he lost no time in getting to work and

making the republic regret that it had permitted him to leave the country. In the autumn of 1911 he gathered about him a force of 2000 men, and with these he made a Royalist invasion in the north and immediately began to proclaim Manoel king. Many sympathizers joined his forces, but the government speedily got to work, his little army was beaten, and all who could fled across the frontier. The government some time later came to a solemn consideration and judgment upon these disturbing events, and in his absence sentenced Couceiro to six years' imprisonment in cells, or 10 years in the first class for the part he had taken in the rising. The sentence still awaits execution. This was in June, and only a month later Couceiro was again over the border with a band of insurgents, but failed as before and fled. In the autumn of 1913, and again shortly after the start of the European war, there were fresh attempts by this irrepressible Monarchist.

With Europe at war, and Portugal evidently about to be involved on the side of the Allies, Dom Manoel, in England, who had so far said nothing when Couceiro and his followers strove in arms for him, considered it expedient to declare that he entirely dissociated himself from the movement. Then Couceiro himself was necessarily quiet; but now with the war over, here he is again, and in view of the history of the past few years it would be folly to suppose that he will cease until he is safe under the Republican lock and key. In the meantime he was apparently going strong and majestically as regent at Oporto, generally conducting affairs as if Northern Portugal at all events, was a monarchy. But for all his display, and admitting that this time his effort was stronger and more formidable than previously, he still organized badly and was weak in his following. It might be added that he knows something of administration, for he has been a colonial governor. As a soldier he served for a long time in Africa.

PROBLEM OF CABLES OWNED BY GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The question of the proprietors of the two Atlantic cables formerly in German possession is raised by *Le Matin*. France, it declares, who will have to demand her just share of tonnage in the division of the German commercial fleet among the victorious allies, will also have to demand her share of cables when these come to be divided. This question of cables, of which little has been said, is, it affirms, a serious one, and especially at a time when the communications between France and America are daily increasing both in activity and numbers. Before the war, France had two cables at her disposal for conversation with America. The older of these, the Poyet-Quertier cable, starting from Cape Cod goes to St. Pierre, whence the messages go to Brest. The second cable runs from Cape Cod to Brest and is the only one which connects France directly with the United States; unfortunately it has never worked in an entirely satisfactory manner.

Before the war Germany was in possession of two cables, both excellent. They started from Rockaway (Long Island) and arrived at Emden. In August, 1914, just four hours after the declaration of war between England and Germany, an English cruiser cut the German cables not far from Fayal, near the Azores. The cables thus became a prize of war for the Allies. The English kept one and France had the other, but, while less than two years after its capture the cable which England acquired was in working order, that in the possession of France has not yet been made use of.

A double question thus arises, *Le Matin* says: Will the two cables taken from Germany be given back? If not will the present arrangement be continued? A third question also arises, although that should not be the case, if France obtains full possession of the German cable which she has had at her disposal since August, 1914, will she leave it at the bottom of the ocean? It is with regret that it has to be stated that for four years and a half France has taken no steps to make use of one of the most powerful and wonderful means of telegraphic communication at her disposal.

BOLSHEVISM MUST BE EXTERMINATED

So Says French Publicist, Who Calls for Drastic Measures on Part of Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Popular currents and cross currents in Germany are meeting one another with an increasing violence. M. Gauvin declares in an article on Bolshevism in Germany in the *Journal des Débats*. The Bolshevik, he affirms, organized a remarkable system of propaganda; expense was no object to them, because they manufactured bank notes in unlimited quantities. The curious thing was, he says, that they found banks in Berlin which were willing to change their rubles into marks and they profited by the secret assistance given by certain organizations of the Right. These latter seemed to have had a double object in view: revenge for the military defeat by revolutionary propaganda in the victorious countries, and the restoration of the monarchy as a consequence of excessively evil days. As has almost always happened in such cases, these calculations will probably rebound against their own authors; "but they are not without danger for us," he adds.

Common League Needed

It must be said once more, and more emphatically than ever, he maintains, that Bolshevism is a plague, which must be exterminated without delay, if it is to be prevented from devastating the universe. No doubt like other evils it will end by destroying itself, but it will leave part of the world in the condition of a country-side which has been visited by a flight of locusts. All those states which wish to defend their own existence, must raise contingents against the Bolsheviks just as the inhabitants of a district league themselves together to stop the inroads of the locusts. If they all calmly contemplate the ravages suffered by their neighbors, all of them will in their turn suffer.

The mistakes which have been made in Russia are without excuse, M. Gauvin declares, and the allied governments have been criminally indulgent toward the Bolsheviks. The French Government has allowed Lenin's agents to carry on their work when they ought to have been brought before a court-martial. Today its illusions are at an end, but it has not lost its hesitancy. It must come to a decision and speak clearly. The public should be warned of a public danger, and the Allies and friends of France should do as much. He has already said, he continues, how Bolshevism may be suppressed without preventing demobilization, and in conformity with the general interest, the preservation of order and private interests. Expeditionary contingents of volunteers should be formed, and then no one will complain of being sent to Russia against his will; the troops will be reliable, and determined to do well. If the matter is carried through quickly, success may be attained at small cost, but delay will open the way for great difficulties.

Dangers to New States

The Allies are counting on the new states already constituted, or about

to be constituted, between Germany and Russia, and along the former Austro-Hungarian frontier, for the prevention of a fresh crisis arising from German imperialism. The pan-Germans and the Bolsheviks, on the other hand, wish either to destroy these states or to prevent their formation. Therefore, they are promoting anarchy in those regions, and combating the governments which are establishing themselves with some difficulty. If they are allowed to succeed, the Allies will lose the fruits of their victory, and will render themselves liable to meet with a severe check. Humanitarian feeling apart, prudence demands that the Allies should save the old Baltic provinces, Lithuania, and Poland, Ukraine and Rumania from the Bolshevik contagion. To this end two kinds of measures are required: assistance in the shape of war material to those countries, and concerted military action in Russia.

M. Gauvin quotes the saying of M. de Seavenius, Danish Minister in Russia, to the effect that all the decisions of the forthcoming conference in Paris would be nothing but a dead letter if intervention did not take place. And he goes on to declare that all the work of the diplomats will crumble like a pack of cards before the breath of Bolshevism. All the same, he affirms, all the help from the Allies is not likely to be of any avail if the people directly interested do not give up their internal disputes and oppose a united front to the common danger. Deplorable hesitation on this score is still to be observed, and party passion does not disappear before the possibility of ruin in the face of national danger. The allied governments should speak plainly, and the representatives of the peoples who cry for help must first guarantee the united wishes of each of these same peoples, and then conclude agreements among themselves which shall insure that after the Allies have saved them, they will not make war among themselves.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX EXPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTCHURCH, N. Z.—In 1913, the year before the war, New Zealand exported flax fiber and tow of the value of £277,062. The usual markets for the fiber have been the United Kingdom, the United States and Australia, but owing to tonnage scarcity the United Kingdom has dropped out as a purchaser, and the Australian demand is light in comparison with that from the United States. Exports have been continued during the latest stages of the war to America via San Francisco, but this outlet has now been closed, according to cable advices from the United States. The New Zealand government is ascertaining the exact position.

MILK PRICE IS REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—A reduction of 25 cents per 100 pounds on the cost of milk has been arranged between the Southern Illinois Milk Producers Association and the St. Louis distributors. The new rate will be \$3.25 in March. A further reduction in price will occur when the wholesale price of butter goes below 39 cents. The dealers had asked for a reduction of price to \$3. No reduction will be made in the retail prices of milk.

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RESTORING TRADE UNION CONDITIONS

Problem of Returning to Pre-War Conditions Is Considered Difficult by British Unions, Owing to Changed Conditions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England (Jan. 25).—Within a few months of the outbreak of war in August, 1914, it became increasingly evident to the government, as the days went by, that if the Allies were to be successful there must be considerable speeding up in the supply of the munitions of war, and that this was only possible, in view of the growing demand for skilled labor, by obtaining the cooperation and support of the trade unions, who were asked to abrogate certain customs that, in the opinion of the technical experts, tended to limit output.

Of these, the question who should make certain machines was probably the most delicate to approach, as the engineers saw in this the revival of a bitter controversy, one that had occupied considerable time and energy of the union officials in past days, frequently calling forth the whole strength and discipline of their organizations to protect the interests of their members. The unions denied that the demand for engineers was so great as the employers professed, asserting that the latter were taking advantage of an opportunity which the war gave them of introducing an element into the skilled trades which they had hitherto failed to accomplish.

Rightly or wrongly the unions had fought, and successfully in the engineering trades, for the rule that certain men or certain unions alone were entitled to work certain machines and to do certain classes of work. Certain machines were regarded as major machines, for which the current district rate given to a fully qualified mechanic should be paid. The difficulties of the government were not minimized by the futile attempts of the employers to relieve the situation. These, with a view to arresting the free mobility of labor which was taking place, and the consequent increase in wages, endeavored to prevent men from moving about from place to place in search of fresh employment.

Avoid Low-Paid Districts

Men encouraged by the demand for skilled labor to leave low-paid districts for the higher paid towns were frequently compelled to return home, especially if the shop they had just left belonged to the Employers' Association. There was an understanding among the federated firms not to take on each other's men. It may be argued with a degree of truth that employers were prompted by a desire to prevent the disorganization of their workshops consequent upon the constant influx of new men, rather than by an attempt to standardize wages. Be that as it may, the workers saw in this policy an attempt to curtail their liberties and an introduction of industrial conscription.

Such was the atmosphere with which the government found itself surrounded when the first series of conferences was held with the trade unions which resulted in what is known as the Treasury Agreement of March, 1915, wherein the unions agreed to set aside certain rules and customs which tended to limit production, to allow semi-skilled and unskilled men and women to operate machines hitherto regarded as being the sacred prerogative of the skilled craftsman. When it is realized that these questions had been subject matter of bitter contention and strenuous struggle between the employers and the skilled engineers for many years, and were only agreed to in the national interest and on the advice of their leaders, together with the assurance given by the government that the force of Parliament would be behind the trade unions to restore the status quo, it is understandable why the unions are pressing the government, with what appears to be indecent haste, to fulfill its pledges.

The union chiefly concerned with restoration is the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, who, throughout four years of war, refused to associate itself with other organizations in discussing with the government matters affecting output, arguing that as representing skilled workmen who were making concessions they could not with advantage to themselves discuss wages and means with representatives of other organizations who would benefit by those concessions.

Following their usual policy the A. S. E. have refused to meet the employers to discuss details arising out

of the government bill or to allow representatives to sit on a committee to consider same. Their attitude is: Let the government redeem its pledges which were given without qualification; restore to us those rights which we abandoned in the country's cause. When this is done we are prepared to meet the employers and discuss with them the changed circumstances created by the war.

The engineers would, I think, readily agree that complete restoration to pre-war methods would be absurd and in the long run act detrimentally to their interests. The necessity for increased output compelled employers accustomed to obsolete methods to reorganize and introduce modern appliances into their workshops, to install up-to-date machine tools that they had never seen outside the pages of engineering journals. What is to become of these tools? It has been found that a girl operating one of these machines has been able to increase the productivity of the factory a hundredfold.

The operator of the old-time machine, a skilled workman, has been promoted to the tool room or has been placed in charge of a dozen or so operators on the new machines. It is extremely doubtful if he wants to return to his old job. His greatest fear is that in the discharges taking place in consequence of the transfer from war work to commercial work the girl will be retained while he is left to walk the streets in search of employment. Hence his demand for restoration and the discharge of all "dilutees," male and female, before the skilled mechanic is touched.

Premier and Pledges

Within a few days of the armistice being signed a meeting of employers and trade union organizations, representing a very wide field of industrial activity, was addressed by the Prime Minister, who expressed the hope that the wages then operating should remain in force for at least six months, and that he was desirous of obtaining the advice of those assembled in regard to the fulfillment of the government pledge to restore to trade unions their pre-war status. It was the intention of the government, said Mr. Lloyd George, to carry out its pledges, but having regard to the changes that had taken place, the immense progress made and the experience gained during the war, he thought the employers and workers of the various industries should meet, consider the subject in the light of changed conditions and offer suggestions as to how the question should be dealt with.

The government proposals were subsequently explained by Mr. G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labor, and two committees of employers and trade unions respectively were formed to consider details and to submit amendments to the original bill. The A. S. E., as stated, have declined to participate in these proceedings, but have, I am authoritatively informed, submitted amendments which they consider necessary to safeguard their interests. Naturally, the unskilled unions are not anxious to return to pre-war conditions, which would result in reducing the earning capacity of their members and, in many instances, in their discharge.

The government, it is confidently predicted, will introduce the bill early in the session when it is expected to have undergone considerable change from the tentative proposals submitted in November.

TEACHERS' SALARIES AND INCOME TAXES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Thousands of public school teachers are exempt from income taxes on their salaries as teachers, according to an explanation by the internal revenue bureau in clarification of its recent announcement that salaries of all officers and employees of state, county, city or other municipal or local governments are not taxable. It is explained that this applies to teachers providing they receive pay from a public source and not from a private school. It also applies to policemen, firemen and other public employees.

The exemption was made in the tax law, but doubt over the precise meaning prompted the interpretation from the revenue bureau.

STRIKE THREAT MINIMIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Robert G. Davey, chief counsel for the state Anti-Saloon League, does not believe there is any danger of a labor crisis when national prohibition goes into effect. He says that 70 per cent of the workmen of the country favor prohibition, and that those who are carrying on the "no beer, no work" campaign are not truly representative of American labor.

LABOR'S VIEWS ON THE CLYDE STRIKE

Workers Claimed Hours Should Be Shortened to Prevent Unemployment of Both Sexes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Though the Clyde strikers have resumed work and a real crisis has been averted in the shipbuilding and engineering industries, it may not be out of place to present some expression of the views of the Glasgow Trades and Labor Council upon the demands which were made by the workers generally for shorter working hours. It will be remembered that by the first two days of the strike more than 60,000 men were involved, and that not only was the Clyde area affected, but all the shops in the Leith district of the Firth of Forth. The men put in a claim for a 40-hour working week.

Upon making inquiry at the headquarters of the council during the progress of the strike, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the question of a shorter working week had received a very considerable amount of attention from the workers generally in the shipbuilding and engineering industries in the Clyde area. Very great dissatisfaction prevailed regarding the acceptance of 47 hours per week, with one break per day for meals.

The workmen claimed that the result of the ballot-vote, taken in the branches of trade unions recently, should not be accepted as meaning that these were not in favor of a shorter working week than 47 hours. The question on the ballot-paper was, "Are you in favor of 47 hours per week? Yes or No." They were not asked, "Are you in favor of 30, 40, or 44 hours?" The result was that the men rightly voted for 47 hours as put on the ballot-paper; but, on the face of it, the question as to the workmen was dishonest, as it must have been well known that, in the Clyde district at least, they were in favor of a very much shorter working week than 47 hours. In fact, the result of the votes taken in the workshops and shipyards on the Clyde during the first and second weeks of this year clearly indicated that 30 hours per week found greatest favor, and that while 40 hours had received some support, 44 hours had found no support whatever.

Meeting Out-of-Work Problem

The feeling was growing among the workers generally that hours of labor must be very substantially reduced, and the reason advanced for the reduction of hours was because of the certainty that unemployment would become very prevalent. The figures issued by the labor exchanges for the week ending Dec. 27 showed 3474 men registering for donation benefit, and 13,835 women, a total of 17,310; for the week ending Jan. 3, 6207 men and 18,601 women, a total of 24,808; and for the week ending Jan. 10, 7766 men and 20,936 women, a total of 27,802. These figures showed that a growing number of workers were being thrown out of employment, and, as demobilization had only begun, it was quite certain that within a few weeks unemployment would be a very serious problem. The workers in the Clyde area considered that the reduction of the hours to 30 per week is the most practical way of absorbing the unemployed, and thus preventing distress due to unemployment.

There did not appear to have been any practical scheme prepared by the government which could be put into immediate effect to prevent unemployment. It had been declared that the armistice came too soon, and found the government unprepared to cope with the situation arising out of the dispersal of so many munition workers, both male and female, and the demobilization of men from the navy and the army; but the government were preparing schemes for at least 12 months prior to the armistice. They appeared, however, to have been only schemes, and not of practical value to cope with the situation as it is developing.

The whole situation was one of complete confusion. And when it is known that each workman registering at a labor exchange in Glasgow received

30s. per week, and each woman 24s. per week, and at the same time what is being described as a "Tank Week" was being held in the city for the purpose of giving the citizens an opportunity of investing money in the war loan, it appeared on all fours with past methods of dealing with unemployment, which methods had been correctly described as digging holes and filling them up again.

What became of the plea for increased production for the purpose of increasing the nation's wealth when they found the government unprepared to organize the industries of the country for the production of wealth? Why should they not organize the industries of the country on a war-time basis? That would enable all the labor power at the nation's command to be utilized.

The workers generally viewed the 47-hour week as a deliberate attempt on the part of the employers to bring about intensified production in the workshops and shipyards, which, instead of more men being employed on a 47-hour week with one break per day for meals, would result in the throwing of a greater number of men out of employment. To sum up, the workers' claim was that hours must be so regulated that there would be no unemployed, either men or women.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE PLANS ARE URGED

New York Business Publishers Association Would Have President Call Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"A labor department that merely represents labor does not make for industrial harmony and peace; neither does class legislation, which has for its goal benefits which accrue to the employer or capital only, make for industrial peace. On the contrary they are more likely to bring about an industrial catastrophe that may well wreck the hopes and aspirations of all citizens of the United States, whether they be employer or employee," said Roger W. Allen, president of the New York Business Publishers Association, discussing at a meeting of the organization what he called the triangular dispute of labor, capital, and the government.

The association passed a resolution which states "that we, the members of the New York Business Publishers Association, Inc., publishers and editors of business papers, desiring only that benefits of peace may come to the employers and employees in all trades and industries, do hereby respectfully request and urge you to promptly issue a message to labor, capital, and statesmen, setting forth the dangers if the present world conditions continue, and that you promptly issue a call for a national conference of representatives of labor, capital, and the government, to the end that industrial peace, so vital to our national welfare, may be speedily restored."

TEACHERS' STRIKE ENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—For the first time in the history of the province, school teachers engaged in a strike lasting two days in the effort to enforce a demand for a 10 per cent increase in salaries in Victoria. There were 170 teachers involved. The schools have again resumed work on the undertaking of the Provincial Minister of Education, the Hon. Dr. J. D. McLean, to act as arbitrator to decide what increase should be given to the teachers for the first six months of the year, during which time a new salary schedule is to be arranged to go into effect on July 1.

In Vancouver, British Columbia, the strike was the subject of a resolution of sympathy passed unanimously by the teachers there. The Vancouver teachers have been holding out for a 25 per cent increase in salaries below \$1500 and of 20 per cent for all above that mark, with a minimum of \$1000. The School Board offered a 15 per cent all round increase, with a \$950 minimum, an offer which has been refused. What course of action will now be taken in Vancouver remains in abeyance.

ACTION THREATENS SERVICE BUREAUX

Protests Made to Congress in Effort to Continue Work of Employment Divisions in Behalf of Discharged Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Opposition to the United States Employment Service, which, according to the friends of that service, has been evident for some time, has now culminated in the action of a majority of the National House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations, in Washington, in failing to provide a deficiency appropriation to continue the service during the fiscal year beginning on July 1.

Discontinuance of the service after June 30, it is said, would make it impossible for this agency to cope with maximum good results, with the unemployment problem. Dr. George W. Kirchwey, director of the service in this State, points out that it has no guaranty even that the deficiency appropriation of \$2,932,849 to carry it until July 1 will be passed by Congress. If it is not passed, he says, it will be necessary to close every office of the service in this State by April, leaving no agency able to cope with the immense problem of finding places for the 40,000 men in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth divisions, who come home next month.

Dr. Kirchwey, therefore, hopes that the minority members of the committee will make a fight for the appropriation on the floor of the House. He says it is very necessary that all those who believe in the service as a vital part of the readjustment machinery should impress upon Congress the need for its continuance. In describing this need, he says:

"The cure for Bolshevism is a job, and no amount of suppressive propaganda will prevent the rise of Bolshevism if we tolerate a serious condition of unemployment."

Since the signing of the armistice, the service has grown from 550 branch offices, to between 1850 and 1900. Its figures indicate that it is supplying work for about 100,000 men each week. Preparations are being made to place every returning fighter from this State in permanent employment. This, it is said, takes much time and careful work, particularly in view of the fact that large numbers of out-of-town men who preceded the New York troops already have settled in this State.

Opposition to the service, say its friends, came from fee-charging private employment agencies, certain so-called "blacklisting" associations, and friends of the state employment services. Dr. Kirchwey says that thus far Congress has heard only from these interests. He points out that Congress has but one week more to sit, and that friends of the service should act promptly to save the appropriation.

Suit Time to Act

Dr. Kirchwey, who has just returned from Washington, says protests have begun to flow in from business men's associations, employers, labor unions, and individual workers.

"Had these friends of the service realized," he says, "that there was any danger of Congress being influenced by the attacks of those whose motives it was so easy to understand, they would have rallied to its defense some time ago. It is not too late to restore the appropriation."

Dr. Kirchwey says an opportunity to do this is provided in the minority report presented by Representative Gallivan and signed by five members of the committee. This report says in part:

"It is time to go slowly in discontinuing those forms of national service which tend to keep down the dangers of Bolshevism by assisting, during the transition from war to peace conditions, the soldiers and workers who have borne the brunt of the war."

LARGE YIELD OF POTATOES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

DURHAM, New Hampshire.—Reports made to the New Hampshire College

extension service indicate that potatoes to the value of \$6674.89 were raised by members of the New Hampshire boys' and girls' clubs last year. The total amount raised was undoubtedly much larger than this, since many boys enrolled in the project did not send in reports; but from the known results it is possible to say that about 4500 bushels were dug last fall by club boys at an average profit per boy of \$16.61. Stanleigh Burleigh of Sanborn is the state champion in the club contest with a record of 48.2 bushels from 4986 square feet of land.

GERMAN HELMETS AT HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Eighty-five thousand captured German helmets, sent to the United States by General Pershing for Victory Liberty Loan advertising, are now in a pile at Hoboken, New Jersey. Government lawyers are trying to find some statute under which the hats may be given away. At first, the War Department said the loan managers' plans for using the helmets as prizes for the best records in each district could not be carried out, because the government, by law, was forbidden from giving away matériel. Then Frank R. Wilson, director of loan publicity, thought of an old law, permitting the government to give away "munitions of no value." Now War Department lawyers are checking up on the law.

Meanwhile souvenir hunters from Hoboken are nibbling into the pile of helmets without awaiting the lawyer's decision, according to advices received here.

FRIEND OF TROTSKY IS TO BE DEPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—Under arrest here for preaching anarchistic doctrines, Adolph Delass, self-confessed anarchist and fellow conspirator of Leon Trotsky, soon will have the opportunity to mingle with his comrades on his native soil. He will be taken to Ellis Island and will be deported along with other alien anarchists and I. W. W. leaders there.

Delass, according to government agents, is the recognized leader and organizer of the Union of Russian Workers, which formerly was an organization for the betterment of conditions of workmen in this country of Russian birth, but which later absorbed all the doctrines of the revolutionists. Delass has had a remarkable career as an anarchist, the federal agents say. He formerly edited a Red paper in New York, upon which Trotsky was one time a reporter.

LIQUOR FINES TO AID SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—Since Michigan went dry, Monroe County, bordering on the Ohio state line, has collected \$120,000 in fines from whisky smugglers who have attempted to bring the contraband over the Dixie Highway. This entire sum is to be divided among the school districts of the county for the upkeep of school libraries, such being the disposal of liquor fines as fixed by state law.

LABOR UNREST IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Leaders Are Organizing Through One Big Union for a General Wages Offensive Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—There are disquieting labor union activities in a number of the states, with South Australia temporarily the center of the disturbance, and the consummation of the One Big Union project is expected to mark the beginning of an organized wages offensive. There would then be an industrial generalissimo, and while one attack was being made the whole line would have a relative sympathy.

The South Australian Government is frankly perturbed over the outlook. The treasurer, Sir Richard Butler, has just admitted that "the gulf between capital and labor is still widening, and if this movement continues I can see greater difficulties ahead than Australia has ever had to face." When the unions agitate—as they have been doing lately in South Australia—for more wages and fewer hours (44 is the present objective, shortening to 42 and 40) Sir Richard tells them bluntly that the government cannot afford it.

Yet labor goes on organizing to achieve its ends. Recently in Adelaide a procession of several thousand men marched through the principal streets and formed in front of the Premier's office. It was a demand by the Trades Hall for an all-round application of the recently-established basic wage of 10s. 6d. a day. The government had announced in Parliament a week or so before that its policy would be to pay married men, and the single workers with dependents, in the service 10s., and to keep the other single men at 9s. a day. The unions would not hear of the preference which, they argued, would, in practice, work out to the disadvantage of the married employees.

The Premier, receiving a deputation from the procession, defended the government's discrimination in favor of the married men. Married soldiers were paid more than single ones and, moreover, London had settled the police strike on the same basis—those were strong precedents. In any case, the state could not afford to commit itself to an annual addition to the wages sheet of £300,000. The Trades Hall representatives urged extra taxation, but the Premier reminded the deputation that the government had pledged itself against that course. The matter, however, would be further considered by the Cabinet.

A few days later the request of the Trades Hall was refused. That refusal has been accepted as a challenge, but what will follow is uncertain.

SHIPPING BOARD AGREEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The operating and management agreements, as drawn by the United States Shipping Board, have been accepted by the American Steamship Association. This means settlement as to remuneration and commission for owners of requisitioned shipping and operators of shipping board vessels.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
BROOKLYN-NEW YORK

MORE NEW GOODS

Come Pouring In to Add to the Keen Spring Interest at Loeser's

WE cannot begin to describe—or even list them all. The long counters in the receiving rooms are filled and emptied just as fast as the new goods can be unpacked, marked and taken to the various sections of the store where they belong.

If you could hear the expressions of the enthusiasm that simply bubble out of our own people who do this work, you would know that the new goods are surely fine.

Whatever the weather may do out of doors, there seems no question that SPRING HAS COME AT LOESER'S.

Enjoy these early days of it. So many of these new things are necessarily limited in quantity that to buy now often means practically exclusive possession.

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Rich in Food Value

Delicious Nourishing Satisfying

MAILLARD'S
EAGLE SWEET CHOCOLATE
FOR EATING AND DRINKING

1/4 and 1/2 pound Package

CHOCOLATE PRODUCTS

The New Millinery

VARIED assortment of original Joseph models is presented in an extensive collection of authentic millinery fashions for spring. The showing is greatly augmented by the newly arrived French creations, which make it a notable showing.

Milliners
Dressmakers
Furriers

Our only establishment is at
632 FIFTH AVENUE

Opposite Cathedral
NEW YORK

NATIONAL ORANGE SHOW IN CALIFORNIA

Ninth Annual Exhibit at San Bernardino Is Called One of Most Successful Ever Held in That City—Three Sections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN BERNARDINO, California. San Bernardino has just closed its ninth annual orange show and it was one of the most successful the city has ever held. The orange show is a concrete expression of Southern California's \$30,000,000 citrus fruit industry and San Bernardino's aim in holding it each year is the upbuilding of this important branch of fruit culture.

As customary, the exposition was staged beneath canvas, the great tent being divided into three sections. One housed the orange show proper, one the industrial show, and the third the auto and tractor show.

The trend of world affairs supplied inspiration for the opening feature this year, a picturesque allegory, "The Peace of Peace," presented by 80 young people amid electrical settings and with musical accompaniment.

A great golden bowl was the orange tent, on its receding sides being the box fruit displays set at an angle of 45 degrees, the natural beauty of the citrus products being enhanced with varicolored wrappings, tinsel and fresh greenery. Most of the competitive fruit was displayed on the racks but there were awards also for table and plate displays. Practically every citrus-growing district on the Pacific Coast was represented. Perhaps the most unique rack exhibit was that of Imperial County, huge grapefruit sunk in a bed of cotton. An interesting table display entered by Dr. H. J. Weber, dean of the state citrus experiment station at Riverside, contained 125 distinct varieties of citrus fruits gathered from all parts of the world.

Lavish and beautiful were the feature exhibits occupying the center of the arena, citrus fruits, California spring blossoms, and patriotic motifs blending harmoniously, colored lights adding to their effectiveness. Many were in motion.

As the best featured display without mechanical action the creation of the Redlands Chamber of Commerce, "The Temple of Peace," earned first prize. It stood 27 feet high. The Riverside Chamber of Commerce entry, "The Garden of the Allies," 18 feet high, won first prize in the motion class. The San Bernardino Water Department display was an immense Ferris wheel covered with oranges and bright lights and permitted youthful passengers to take a ride. A magnificent symbolic exhibit was that of the Pacific Electric railway, a miniature of the Tower of Jewels at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The Angelus Forest Reserve entry was a mountain scene showing various phases of forest reserve work from reforestation to summer camp and playground activities.

A gem of the sculptor's art was the Court of Victory entrance to the show. The central decoration was a circular tower bearing four bears, emblematic of California, who support the Earth on their backs, while retaining over all was a golden statue of Victory in a new conception of the idea.

ONTARIO'S PROGRAM FOR RECONSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario. It has been announced by the Premier of Ontario, Sir William Hearst, that the Provincial Government at the approaching session will present estimates for reconstruction totaling \$25,000,000 for the immediate prosecution of reconstruction work throughout the Province. The program as outlined will give employment to at least 40,000 men, and will act as a most effective aid to industrial activity and general prosperity.

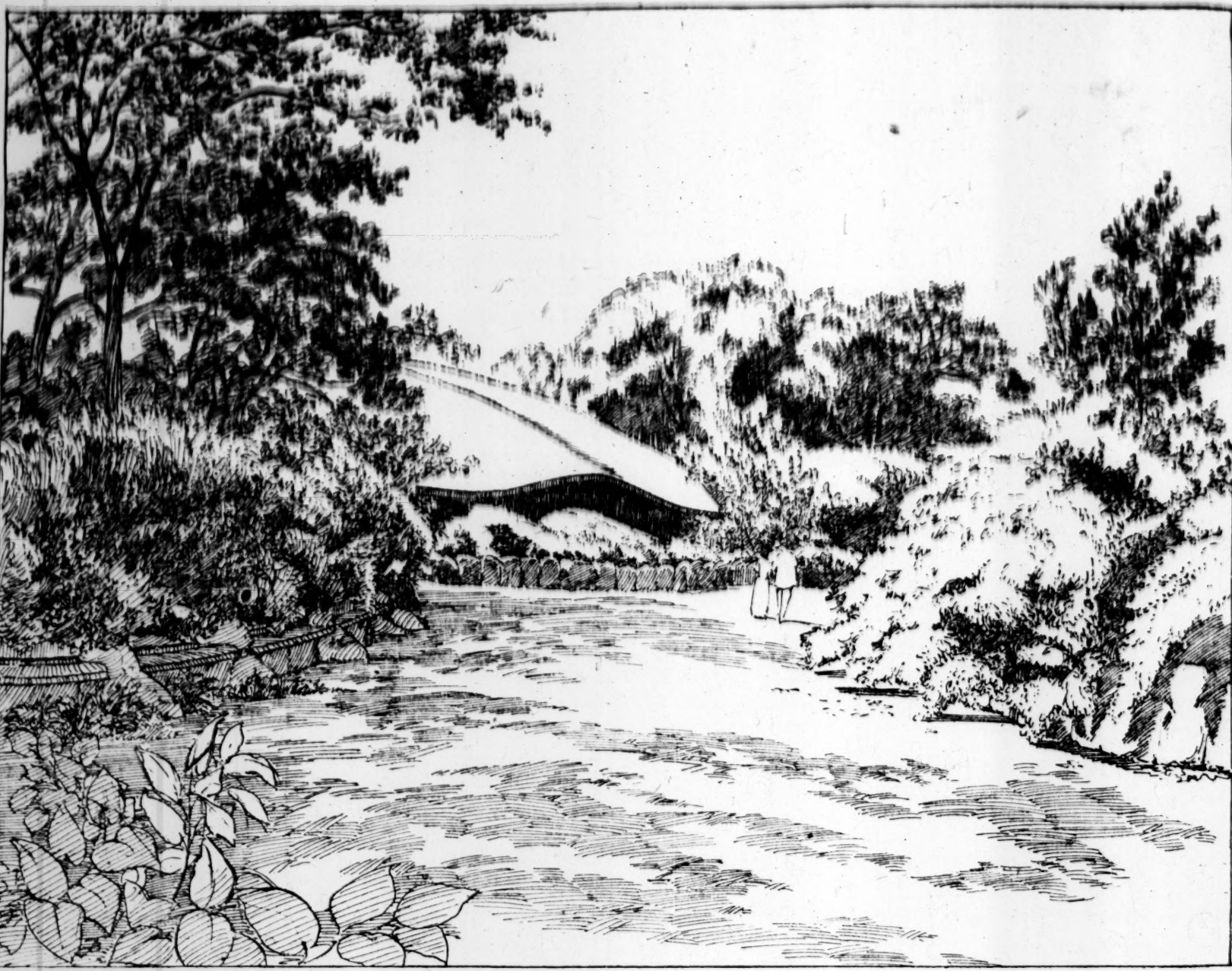
Nine million dollars will be expended on the Ontario Hydro-Electric schemes, \$5,000,000 on provincial highways and county systems, \$5,000,000 on housing, with \$11,000,000 available in case it is required; and amounts ranging from \$50,000 to \$700,000 will be spent on government buildings in various communities.

In addition to this, the government is putting forth every effort to assist private industrial concerns.

BETTER ATTENDANCE IN SCHOOLS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

FARNHAM, Quebec. The Hon. Sydney Fisher, who was Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada from 1896 to 1911, speaking at the annual meeting of the Bedford Educational Board at Farnham, on the subject of compulsory education, said that the youth of the Province of Quebec would be the future voters, and if they were allowed to grow up uneducated, the future would inevitably have to pay a heavy penalty. There must be a law passed by the Legislature, said Mr. Fisher, to apply to both Roman Catholics and Protestants alike. The Protestants had placed themselves in favor of this, and



The Overlook, Franklin Park, Boston

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

there was at present a movement by enlightened and right-thinking French-Canadians to bring this about. It was the speaker's belief that there was a reasonable probability of this passing at not too remote a date.

Addressing himself next particularly to the school commissioners who were present, Mr. Fisher said they should take more interest in their schools. "Is there anything more important than to provide good schools?" he asked. "Good roads and such things are nothing compared with this. The Legislature has been increasing the grants continuously for many years, but the school boards have not been increasing in proportion. The commissioners should raise more money."

More important even than fine school buildings, said Mr. Fisher, was it to have good teachers. "The best that can be procured should be," said he, "and not only so, but they must be kept when they are secured. The only way to do this is by paying good salaries. Montreal snaps up at once the best teachers by paying higher salaries. The country has to bid against the city. This is very difficult, particularly in smaller schools where there are not many pupils. The rate-payers must face these difficulties and surmount them or their children are going to be at a disadvantage in the race for life. The schools in the country, therefore, should consolidate. Otherwise many of the schools must be wasteful, extravagant and inefficient."

EFFECTIVENESS OF PROHIBITION SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia. One of the most notable tributes to the efficacy of prohibition is found in the annual report of J. M. Langley, the police chief of this city. It shows that whereas in 1914 there were 887 drunken persons arrested here, during 1918 there were only 10 cases before the court. The enforcement of the act was rigid during 1918 and as a result \$4125 was collected in fines.

ELECTION DAY CHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario. Kingston's labor men have so far this year shown a very keen interest in municipal matters. Having elected five aldermen in a council of 22, they are offering progressive civic legislation. In order to increase the interest in the municipal elections, the Labor Party has induced the City Council to change the election date to New Year's Day hereafter so that the workmen who wish to work for their candidates may do so without losing a day's pay as he does when the election is on a working day.

Women's Hand Made Footwear

Though this establishment is barely one year old, our clientele numbers women from many States throughout America, who in visiting New York have quickly learned of the artistic character of our Hand Made Footwear.

Boots—Oxfords—Pumps—Evening Slippers

Livingston

4 W. 57th NEW YORK 4 W. 57th

A BIT OF COUNTRY IN THE CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The broad walks, ramparted with Roxbury pudding stone, that curve easily by the great rest house, of cavernous coolness and shadowy depth on a sunny afternoon, on the height known as the Overlook of Franklin Park, in Roxbury, a part of Boston, are in summer days a pleasant place to saunter, lounge and look about from.

The curving seats, comfortably backed in between the boulderlike divisions of rock, grass at their feet, themselves almost hidden in many places by the luxuriant overhang of vines and shrubbery, are in these days, when Franklin Park is less used for pleasure driving and as a strolling place, than in former years, all but deserted. A casual stroller comes by, and lingers a moment to look southwest over the wide expanse of open ground in the valley below—a great part of which just under the terraces is in this year of grace 1918 given up to war gardens—bounded on right and left by the wooded heights of the park, and stretching away beyond a belt of trees over the roofs and spires of the distant city to the blue hills, over whose crests out of the open sky comes a salt breath of the hidden sea.

The student of the growing things of garden and wayside passing by will doubtless take note of the massed rhododendrons before the rest house, and of the matrimony vine which so thickly overhangs the terrace walls, here and in other places throughout the park. When the splendor of the rhododendrons in spring and early summer has passed, then the matrimony vine with its funnel shaped green and purple flowers, with its berries later in its crisp green hanging foliage, comes to make gay the late summer and fall.

A member of that large family, the solanaceae, which embraces also the potato, the nightshade in its various types, the tomato, egg plant, it came originally from the classic district of Lycia. In Europe, thence deriving its botanical name, *Lycium vulgare*, it has since being brought thence, assumed about 1730, escaped from cultivation and become practically indigenous, being found wild throughout the eastern states, and far down the Mississippi Valley. A writer in the Atlantic Monthly in 1893, thus pleasantly recalls a childhood association: "... when a child, if I wished an Olympian feast, I sought the flowers of the ungraceful old matrimony vine, which for some unknown reason gained so much favor with housewives, who carefully trained it

over porch or trellis... yet were always complaining at the litter of constantly falling leaves. By squeezing the short tube of a freshly opened flower, a generous sweet drop of nectar was secured."

The little diversion to the chief sylvan feature of the great terrace ended, let's to the prospect from it once more. It's a wide spread, and one to linger happily in memory during city-bound days. From the moment when the gray of the dawn lightens and departs before the stealing shafts of morning sun, through the fullness of noon, and the long golden hours of afternoon to that magic moment when the departing light in a final grace edges bush and tree with palpitant gold, and spreads a golden veil upon the stretched slopes and levels in whose pervading glow the violet shadows absorb into themselves all details of branch, twig and leaf, the prospect upon and from the terrace is one to be loved and dwelt upon.

FARMERS' CHEESE COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

PETERBORO, Ontario. A provincial committee with Mr. H. B. Cowan of this city as its chairman, is forming a cheese company, to be capitalized at between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000, for Ontario. There are about 145 cheese factories in the territory operated by farmers, all of which will be included in the project and the company will be based on the plan of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Creameries, which owns and operates the majority of the creameries of that Province. Local cheese boards will thus be eliminated and all products will be sent direct to Montreal for inspection and grading.

INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario. The Ontario Associated Boards of Trade, which holds a meeting here late in March, will consider the advisability of urging the Dominion Government to cooperate with the United States in the proposed erection of a bridge at Niagara Falls, to be known as the International Memorial Bridge. The cost of the project is placed at approximately \$10,000,000, whereby its provisions can be evaded.

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GROUP OF UNIFORM LAWS TO BE URGED

Massachusetts Commissioners for Uniformity of Legislation Present Four Acts Relating to the Transaction of Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts. Uniform partnership, limited partnership, conditional sales and fraudulent conveyances acts, are sought in the present session of the Massachusetts Legislature by the Massachusetts Board of Commissioners for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in the United States. Incidentally the same acts are urged by other state boards in various other state legislatures. These boards meet annually in conference and decide upon what legislation to seek. In making their tenth annual report to the Governor and Executive Council the commissioners say:

"In so far as the Legislature fails to enact the uniform laws which are introduced and recommended by the board, just so far the Commonwealth fails to derive benefit from the work of the conference and of this board."

The members of the board are public officials appointed by the Governor. Their expenses are paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth. They have no private interest to subservise in what they do, but act wholly for the public welfare.

Your board at the last session of the Legislature recommended the enactment of the uniform partnership act and the uniform limited partnership act. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on both bills, although no one appeared to oppose either, and the passage of the bills was urged by a committee of the Massachusetts Conveyancers Association and by others. The statutes of the Commonwealth are being compiled, and these laws we think should now be adopted and included in the new revision.

All of these laws, like most of the uniform laws, will be largely a codification of existing laws, but the first of them, viz., the partnership act, will improve the law of Massachusetts by providing clearly as to the title to partnership real estate and its

devolution upon the death of a partner. The second of them, viz., the limited partnership act, will be a very valuable addition to the existing law, as it will greatly facilitate the employment of capital in partnership enterprises. The third of them, viz., the conditional sales act, will give to Massachusetts a body of law which already exists in many other states, and is much needed here. The fourth of them, viz., the fraudulent conveyances act, will serve to clarify the existing law and bring it into harmony with the law of the other states which adopt the act.

Your board also recommends an act continuing the board for another period of five years, the name of the board to be shortened so as to read Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

SOLDIER PENSIONS BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba. A motion that a minimum pension of \$1000 per annum be paid to totally disabled soldiers has been brought before the Provincial Legislature. The idea is that all disabled soldiers who are unable to do any work be paid an allowance of \$1000 per year, with extra allowances for their wives and children. The mover of the motion declared that unless the Dominion Government saw fit to carry out this proposal, the provincial government ought to supplement the deficiency of \$400 between the government grant and the grant which he proposed.

SOLDIERS SEEK FARM LOANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario. The recent change made by the Dominion Government in the Soldier Settlement Act, which places the maximum loan to farmers at \$5000 instead of \$2500, only \$500 of which need come from the soldier himself, and in some cases even that amount will not be exacted, has caused great activity at the Toronto office of the Settlement Board, 3000 local soldiers having applied for farm loans.

VETERANS ON LABOR COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan. Closer cooperation is being brought about between the Regina Great War Veterans Association and the Trades and Labor Council by the granting to the veterans of five seats on the labor council.

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DANGER TO INLAND WATERWAYS SEEN

Former Member of National Service Section of United States Shipping Board Warns Against Railway Capitalists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Warning that the deep water route from the Great Lakes to the sea is menaced by railroad capitalists was sounded in an address before the Detroit Chamber of Commerce by Sidney Story, former manager of the national service section of the United States Shipping Board, and regarded as an authority in this country on merchant marine problems.

"New York financiers are interested solely in keeping that city at the small end of the funnel through which all our goods for export must go. Even in the popular mind, New York before the war was the only point of embarkation for points abroad," said Mr. Story.

"The war opened the harbors not only at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News, but those of Savannah, Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston. Open the natural and artificial waterways to these ports, and the railroads, with their capital controlled by New York financiers, will have an equal rival for internal commerce to the water. Imagine rubber transferred from American ships at New Orleans to barges which can today carry these products to St. Louis, Omaha, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, and with the building of proposed canals, to Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and other ports of the Great Lakes, returning with goods for which your lake cities are famous—and you can see how New York's monopoly of the export trade will be shattered.

"London is not England, nor is Paris France; neither should New York be America, through maintenance of railroad supremacy. Not only are New York financial strategists opposed to the St. Lawrence outlet to lake shipping, but they fear the further deepening of the New York State Barge Canal, to permit deep sea traffic, which might possibly put New York in the position of Detroit, of seeing huge amounts of shipping passing, but not stopping at her wharves."

WATER POWER IN NEW ENGLAND

As Early as 1750 the Smaller Streams Were Used for the Driving of Saw Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine—While the subject of water power development in New England is being considered, it is interesting to note that the early use of power in this country was confined principally to the smaller rivers and streams, their development consisting of the use of relatively small units of power by means of the earlier types of water wheels.

While these first uses were very limited in their scope, consisting principally of grist and saw mills (and in the southern New England states, mills for the manufacture of hardware), the attention thus directed to the advantages of water power has had a marked influence in the location of many manufacturing cities.

Thus at Biddeford and Saco, in the State of Maine, the use of water power by saw mills dates back to 1750. These early small mills were followed about 1830 by the beginning of the present large cotton mill developments, the location of which was clearly due to water power facilities.

About the middle of the Nineteenth Century, largely owing to the improvements in water turbines, much larger water power developments began to be laid out, many of which are in use today.

The city of Lowell was the pioneer in this movement, its great cotton mills dating back to 1826. Lawrence and Holyoke in Massachusetts, and Lewiston, Biddeford, Saco, and Augusta in Maine are also good examples of cities whose growth has been due largely to the developments made at about this time. In all of these cities, while the use of steam power has become necessary in large quantities, water power still remains an important factor and the dominating position held by New England in the textile industries is in a large measure due to its water powers.

In the case of these early large water power developments, obviously the mill had to be located at the water power. This resulted in a rather restricted development of water power until the last decade of the Nineteenth Century, when electrical transmission of power became practicable.

About this time, also, came the greatly increased manufacture of paper from wood pulp, which has resulted in the location of many large plants, notably those at Rumford and Livermore Falls, Waterville, Madison and Millinocket, Maine. The electrical transmission of power has greatly widened the scope of use of water power and made it possible to locate mills and factories in many cases much more advantageously with regard to shipping facilities, particularly within reach of tidewater.

The great stimulus to water power development brought about by electrical transmission has also resulted in a very marked increase in the efficiency of American hydraulic turbines within the last decade.

GIRLS WORK WAY IN COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—One-third of the 500 girls registered at the Uni-

versity of Utah are working their way through school, rather than to rely upon funds furnished by their families, states Miss Lucy Van Cott, dean of women at the university. According to a budget system worked out by Miss Van Cott, the occupation, expenses and earnings of each girl are tabulated and filed, so that the average cost of a girl's education at the university may be estimated and every practical way of lessening it may be introduced.

ALABAMA TO STUDY EDUCATION SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—In accordance with a law passed by the Legislature, Gov. T. E. Kilby has appointed as members of the Alabama Education Commission, whose duty it shall be to make a study of the public school system of the State, Sidney J. Bowie of Birmingham, lawyer; A. H. Carmichael of Tusculum, lawyer; George H. Lanier of Lanett, textile manufacturer; J. E. Dunaway of Selma, merchant, planter, and stock raiser; Frederick I. Thompson of Mobile, publisher of The Mobile Register. The work of the body will comprehend the organization, administration, and course of study of the entire system of public education in Alabama. It has been intimated that the investigation by the commission may result in a unified system under a state board of education.

PLANS FOR WELCOME TO THE 27TH DIVISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Both branches of the state Legislature have adopted the resolution creating a state commission, led by the Governor of New York, to welcome the twenty-seventh division when it returns to New York City next month. It is supposed that this committee will supersede the New York city committee named by the Mayor, whose action in naming William Randolph Hearst as a member has been criticized.

The state committee will include the elective state officials, the New York Senators and representatives in the national Congress, the judges of the Court of Appeals, and the regents of the University of the State of New York.

WASHINGTON LEADS IN APPLE GROWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington—The report of the state commissioner of agriculture places the State of Washington first in the Union in the production of apples for the season of 1918. In 1910 Washington ranked sixteenth in the size of its apple crop, compared with other states in apple-growing sections. In 1918, 12,036,750 boxes of graded apples were produced in the State of Washington; this is 1,000,000 boxes in excess of the production in New York State. In addition there were hundreds of carloads of cull apples, including sizes too small for grading, and apples that were bruised, cracked, and in other ways blemished, making them unfit for marketing. These have been canned, dried, and made up into butters, preserves, etc., quantities were also stored for home consumption.



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LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND SOUTH AMERICA

Proposed World Organization Is Expected to Perform Great Service for Countries Which Are Frequently in Revolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone—Keen interest in a League of Nations and what it could do with reference to Central and South American conditions is exhibited here. A man prominent in South American affairs, who recently passed the isthmus, remarked that the League of Nations may perform a great service for all of those countries which have been afflicted with frequent revolutions in two important ways—in putting an end to the practice in some countries of playing off the great powers against one another in order to escape the settlement of obligations, and also in preventing the exploitation of some of the Central or South American countries by formidable combinations of alien capitalists.

The case of Costa Rica may be taken as typical of the possibilities of the League of Nations. In the early part of the war in Europe, the German colony and the German financial interests in Costa Rica were very strong. Competition between German and American interests there was keen. It was believed that there were available deposits of oil in Costa Rica, and prospective concessionaires were busy in San José. It was taken for granted that General Federico Tinoco, when he made his revolutionary movement to overthrow the Costa Rican Government, would meet with the approval of the United States Government, and those of the Allies, if he should break up the influence of the German interests in Costa Rica, notwithstanding the announced determination of the Washington Administration to refuse to recognize any governments set up by revolutions.

General Tinoco maintained his power without much difficulty, and suppressed every effort of counter-revolutions, and his government is still in control in Costa Rica. He has been unusually severe on Germans, and has pointed to this fact as evidence of his good intentions toward the United States, as well as alleged the necessity of his action in order to prevent pro-German influence in Costa Rica from dominating the country.

Unfortunately for him, however, the Washington Administration, having once taken the stand of refusal to recognize his government, because of its having been established through revolution, has adhered to its policy, with almost disastrous consequences to the financial and commercial conditions of Costa Rica.

General Tinoco repeatedly endeavored to secure recognition from the United States, and employed some of the most prominent public men to help him. He also held an election in Costa Rica, which he alleges was entirely free from any interference, and which returned him and his adherents to power. At the same time, up to the present he has not been recognized by the United States, although he has been recognized by most of the other powers.

It is thought by many public men throughout Central and South America that such a condition as this might possibly be handled to advantage through a League of Nations. If it should be established that an administration was plotting to maintain itself in power through fraud or force, and if it should also be established that any one of the great powers was involved in intrigues to secure an unfair advantage, the intervention of a League of Nations might be secured with much more satisfaction to the people of the country in question than if they were made to feel that they were entirely dependent upon the will of one nation only—the United States, for example.

It would appear from the consensus of opinion expressed so far in the countries centering around Panama that the idea of an agreement among the great powers to delegate a sort of unwritten sovereignty to each of the great powers over a certain region of the earth, instead of acting directly through the League of Nations, is highly objectionable. News dispatches have been received in some countries to the effect that it is proposed for the United States alone to handle American problems for the League of Nations; for Great Britain to handle those in countries adjacent to where her interests predominate; for France to handle problems in North Africa, etc. The Central and South American nations do not relish this idea. They prefer to be included in the League of Nations themselves, to be active participants in its councils, and to benefit by the combined judgment and power of the league, rather than to have their fate decided by any of the great powers.

The opinion is also strongly expressed that if the League of Nations should undertake to act as arbitrator in the domestic affairs of any of the Central and South American nations in order to put an end to revolutions and to foreign exploitation, the machinery of the league should be so designed as to secure prompt consideration and early action.

DEVELOPING NEW MARKETS IS URGED

President of American Manufacturers Export Association Says British Embargo Should Cause No Slackening in Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American Manufacturers Export Association has concluded an inquiry into the restriction of United States imports into Great Britain, and finds that while only temporary, this restriction probably will be continued for six months, during which time George E. Smith, president of the association, says United States exporters should devote their attention to the intensive development of new markets where such restrictions do not exist.

Mr. Smith does not advise any slackening in the effort to resume trade with England at the earliest possible moment, but rather that United States manufacturers should recognize that they confront a situation which calls for an entire readjustment of their immediate plans for extending their foreign trade.

When the British Government announced that the import restrictions, lifted after the armistice, were to be resumed on March 1, an inquiry was begun by the association to determine what effect this would have upon the export situation and to decide upon the proper policy to be pursued by the American exporter.

"From information which has reached the association since it was announced that the British import restrictions would be resumed on March 1," says President Smith, "it would appear that the imposition of these restrictions is simply a temporary expedient rather than an indication of a permanent English policy. From statements of government officials as well as well-informed business men in England there is no reason to believe that Great Britain intends to erect a permanent wall against the manufacturers of other countries. As a matter of fact, far-sighted Englishmen realize that England is the last country in the world to profit by a policy which if generally followed by other nations would destroy England's own overseas commerce."

"What has happened is that England has determined to get back upon a normal basis, and is readjusting her business affairs more quickly than we

QUESTION OF MEXICAN FINANCIAL CREDIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Mexican Government aims to resume the payment of interest on its debt and to give the fullest security to foreign investors, according to Rafael Nieto, acting Secretary of Finance of Mexico, who has been sent to New York by Venustiano Carranza, President of Mexico, to discuss such questions with bankers of the United States.

Mr. Nieto has issued a statement approving the recent organization of a committee of American, English and French bankers to protect Mexican investments. He says Mexico is arriving at the time when she will be able to reestablish her financial credit, and looks forward to building up her civilization in common with other nations, welcoming all legitimate enterprises on the part of the foreign investors whenever such enterprises do not thwart the progress of the Mexican people themselves.

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PROPOSAL TO RATION OUT EMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The City Council has unanimously adopted resolutions drawn by Mayor Couzens in which the rationing of wages and employment is urged. Mayor Couzens made a personal plea to the aldermen in which he said he had been told at a meeting of employers of labor at the Board of Commerce that there were at present 35,000 men in Detroit out of work and that the peak load of unemployment would arrive within a week with 45,000 to 50,000 men unemployed.

The resolutions call upon employers to ration work among returned soldiers and to replace resident aliens, who claimed exemption from the draft, with men honorably discharged from the service. The resolutions do not propose that wages shall be lessened but that the hours of work be apportioned among workers.

"We don't want soup kitchens in this city," said the Mayor, "and there is no necessity for want in this community. Wages are high enough to care for all."

DALLAS COMMUNITY CENTER MOVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas—Dallas is soon to have a community center, if plans now being worked out are carried to completion. The community center building has been proposed as a fitting monument to the soldiers of Dallas who fought on foreign fields of battle, and the name "Temple of Peace" has been proposed. The idea has met with instant favor.

NEW JERSEY SENATE AND DRY RESOLUTION

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TRENTON, New Jersey—William J. Bryan, former Secretary of State of the United States, and Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America, will be the leading speakers for prohibition when the New Jersey Senate ratification resolution has a hearing next Monday afternoon at the State House.

Prohibitionists expect the resolution to be adopted by the Senate, but they do not look for favorable action in the Lower House, unless the Republicans should make it a party measure, in which case ratification might, it is believed, go through.

BARRING OF ALIEN TEACHERS

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JEFFERSON CITY, Missouri—The House Committee on Education and Public Schools of the Missouri Legislature has unanimously reported in favor of a measure to bar all aliens from teaching in the public schools and state normal institutions of Missouri. There has been much agitation for this measure in all parts of the State. In order to permit the University of Missouri to arrange exchange professorships with institutions in foreign countries, the university is exempted from the provisions of the law.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

LOCAL FOOTWEAR MARKET IS DULL

Buyers Display Lack of Interest on Account of Expectancy of Drop in Prices—Artificial Tactics in Quotations Evident

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The general conditions in the Boston shoe market are dull. Lack of interest by the wholesalers in preparing for the fall and winter trade is extremely disappointing, and it much longer deferred will shorten the season and congest the factories.

The situation is close to a standstill, except with manufacturers specializing in ladies' fine shoes. The whole market is strong. Local merchants are not so sure but that an advance will come in the finer grades of shoes notwithstanding the bearish sentiment of the buyers, which is the strongest united movement to break prices this market has ever faced.

Manufacturers concede that the argument used by the traders is a natural conclusion when based upon the tendency of other commodities to sell lower. On the other hand there are several reasons why shoe prices may remain firm. The return to a peace market has opened up a foreign demand for leather, shoes and shoe materials from countries which are drained of footwear and stock to produce it. Buyers from abroad are only prevented by embargoes from buying and paying liberally if assured of early shipments.

These foreign possibilities and the high overhead expenses are the strongest points of the manufacturers against price concessions.

Packer Hide Market
Inactivity is the most prominent feature of the hide market. The packers are well able to stand against a dull period, but even so they are not likely to be wholly indifferent to accumulations, a condition which is beginning to be a factor.

There is a fair assortment of hides pulled prior to Jan. 1, but the quotations have done much to restrict sales. Packers are loath to drop their rates. Low-quality hides will not reach their warehouses for several months. February-March undesirable are sure to pile up unless prices are cut to figures commensurate with their quality and in keeping with a weakening demand. It is early for such stock to be seriously considered, but the fact remains that it is coming and in fair quantities, too. The kill is large. The packers move their low-quality hides before those of a better quality are offered for sale, therefore tanners predict that under prevailing circumstances prices must drop or they will meet with an ordinary demand.

The reported settlement of strikes in the hide markets of South America, if true, will remove a prop which the packers depended upon to sustain their established rates for domestic hides and serve to strengthen the bearish attitude of the tanners.

Under such conditions, therefore, the future has an aspect which should be making all buyers extremely cautious. At all events there will be hides enough and to spare. Under the rule of supply and demand it is fair to assume that prices of hides will range below what they were in 1918.

Leather Market
Under the protracted dull conditions regarding shoe orders for next fall it could not be expected that activity would be found in the leather market as a whole.

Foreign inquiries with an occasional sale, have been the chief feature of the last week and would assume goodly proportions were the different countries to favor such importations.

The domestic trading is small because buyers are indisposed to anticipate and they operate closely to actual needs. This method is common.

Prices of sole leather are unchanged. The local trading is fair, all things considered, but this is largely for medium weights and the better qualities.

The call for upper leather fell off when prices advanced to abnormal limits. It is evident that the custom of hoarding prices for no other reason than that of a brisk demand must be abandoned because buyers know enough of general conditions to detect profiteering.

Foreign business is a prominent factor, but its importance is magnified. With raw calfskins plentiful blacks are high at such quotations as 60¢/70 cents and colors at 71¢/74 cents.

Situation in Glazed Kid
There is no change in the glazed kid situation. The Boston market is sold on the medium and high grades and the lower qualities and so-called culls range too high in price to move in any quantity. Raw skins are coming in slowly, but large consignments are on the way. In another two months conditions may be different and late next summer the market should ease.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE
NEW YORK, New York.—Mercantile bank was quoted yesterday at 54 1/2¢. Sterling 60-day bills 473, commercial 60-day bills on banks 472 1/2, commercial 60-day bills 472, demand 472 1/2, cables 476 1/2. Francs, demand 45 1/2, cables 44 1/2. Guilders, demand 41 1/2, cables 41 1/2. Mexican dollars 77 1/2. Government bonds irregular, railroad bonds steady. Time loans 60 and 90 days, 5 1/2¢/5 3/4¢, 6 months 5 1/2¢/6 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Tuesday's Market

Am Beet Sugar	70 1/2	71	70 1/2	70 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Am Car & Fdry	30 1/2	30 1/2	30	30 1/2
Am Car & Fdry	30 1/2	30 1/2	30	30 1/2
Am Loco & L& Pac pfd	92	92	91	91 1/2
Am Loco	61 1/2	61 1/2	61	61
Am Smelters	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Am Sugar	120 1/2	122 1/2	120 1/2	121
Am Tel & Tel	105	105 1/2	105	105 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	59 1/2	59 1/2	59	59 1/2
Atchison	92	93	91	91 1/2
Bald Loco	79	79 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
B & O	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Chesapeake	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
do 8 1/2 pfd	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
B B R T	25	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
Can Pac	163	163	163	163
Can Leather	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Chesapeake	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
C M & St P	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
C R I & Pac	24 1/2	24 1/2	24	24
C R I & P 7 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Chgo & N W	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Conn Prods	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Cruicible Steel	59	59 1/2	58 1/2	59
Cuba Can	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
do pfd	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
D E Ferry	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Gen Motors	142 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	142 1/2
Goodrich	69 1/2	70 1/2	68 1/2	70 1/2
Greenland	44	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Illinois Pfd	92	92	91 1/2	92 1/2
Kennecott	30	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Max Motor	33	33	32	32 1/2
Max Pfd	181	181	178 1/2	178 1/2
Mo Pac	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Mo Pacific	25	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
N Y C	74 1/2	74 1/2	74	74
N Y N H & H	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
N Y N H & H	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
N Am Pet	80 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Penn	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	42	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Tram Cons	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Rock	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Rep I & St	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
do Pacific	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
do Railway	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Schubaker	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Sho	193	193	191	192 1/2
Stn Pacific	130 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	130
St Rubber	83	83	81 1/2	82 1/2
St Steel	90	91 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
St Steel	114 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2
Tah Copper	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	68
Western Pacific pfd	55	55	55	55
Western Union	83	83	82	82 1/2
Western Union	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Wills-Overland	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27

Total sales \$70.700 shares.

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Con

ON INDIVIDUALITY IN LITERATURE

It is a fair question whether a great piece of literary work can ever be wholly dissociated from its author. Lesser writing to the average reader may not improperly remain impersonal; but when the written words rise above the commonplace and become a real contribution to literature, the individuality of the author is of interest to the reader and affects his appreciation.

Years ago I read Henry Thoreau's "Walden," knowing that it was one of the books which should be read, and enjoying it as a literary curiosity. Several years later I stumbled upon an account of Thoreau's arrest for refusing to pay his poll tax in the little town of Concord, Massachusetts, and read his extraordinary statement: "I, Henry Thoreau, have signed off and do not hold myself responsible to your multitudinous, unlivin' chaos, named 'Civil Government.'" This immediately recalled "Walden" to my memory, and confirmed me in my earlier impressions that the "literary curiosity" was the work of an individual eccentric.

Still later, again by accident, I read a quotation from Thoreau. "We select granite," he wrote, "for the underpinning of our houses and barns; we build fences of stone; but we do not ourselves rest on an underpinning of granite truth, the lowest primitive rock. Our sills are rotten. . . . In proportion as our inward life fails, we go more constantly and desperately to the post office. You may depend upon it that the poor fellow who walks away with the greatest number of letters, proud of his extensive correspondence, has not heard from himself this long time."

At last I had become interested in the individuality. Thoreau, having "signed off" in his earlier declaration, had now "signed on" with a vengeance. I looked upon the details of his biography, and found how crowded his brief career of forty-five years had been with his struggle to make his real self understood. It is a commentary on the estimate of his contemporaries that only two of his volumes should have been published during his lifetime, yet a half century later his literary works were produced in an elaborate twenty-volume edition, and he took rank with Emerson.

When I read "Walden" again, after having discovered the individuality of its author, it meant more to me. Entirely aside from the literary expressions, and the ideas which it inspired in my own mind, I read there the unyielding, uncompromising, sterling honesty and sincerity of that lover of nature, who saw things as they were, and who was not afraid to grapple with what he discovered, even though it cost him personal popularity.

Great books are not stories but messages. The directness with which these messages come to each one of us depends wholly upon ourselves. We can make ourselves more receptive if we become familiar with the individuality of those able to send these messages to us.

NINETEENTH CENTURY TREATIES OF EUROPE

"The Great European Treaties of the Nineteenth Century." Edited by Sir Augustus Oakes, C.B., and R. B. Mowat, M.A. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, New York: Oxford University Press, 1918.

The most substantial basis upon which so fluctuating an element as international law can be said to rest is the use and practice of nations. To arrive at a correct appreciation of the facts from which this use and practice may be deduced it is of the first importance to study those facts from the point of view of history, and in particular the great treaties which have regulated the status and territorial rights of nations. In compiling the material for this book and in furnishing their highly erudite comment thereon the editors have greatly facilitated such a study.

They have wisely estimated that to limit their scope to the size of an ordinary volume and in so doing to deal exclusively with the treaties of Europe from the Congress of Vienna onward would in no way interfere with the accomplishment of their object. Pure law-making treaties have been omitted. Of the international position at the time of each treaty dealt with an historical summary is given; the points at issue are stated and the contentions of the parties, so that a clear insight is furnished into the history and usage of European states in such matters as those to which these treaties relate and into the aims of the international lawyers who endeavored to establish them.

The efforts of diplomacy in bringing about each of the great treaties of the Nineteenth Century are clearly shown to have been aimed at a permanent peace. The first concern is seen to have been the reestablishment of the balance of power which, having become unsettled by war between two or more states, provided a source of indefinite international disturbance. So, in 1815, at the Congress of Vienna, the boundaries of France, carried far beyond their original limits, first by the wars of the Revolution, then by those of the First Empire, were declared to be once more to be maintained in 1790 by four of the five contending powers, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia, the fifth power, France, being for obvious reasons excluded as much as possible from participation in the congress.

As in the case of most great treaties, so with the Congress of Vienna, diplomacy encountered its greatest difficulties not with the conquered power but with the settlements among the conquerors. The ancient contention between Russia and Prussia concerning the Kingdom of Poland again reared its head. On this point the

Russian Emperor, Alexander, long remained obstinate, going so far as to intimate that he had 200,000 troops in the Duchy of Warsaw, and inviting the powers to turn him out. But at last, not seeing his way to the acquisition of the whole of the Duchy of Warsaw, he modified his views rather than risk a renewal of war. He agreed that Prussia should take part of Saxony and the Province of Posen, giving up her share of the partition of 1795, namely Warsaw, England and Austria being disposed to countenance this plan, negotiations were entered into on this basis.

It cannot be said that the powers concerned in the great European treaties of the Nineteenth Century have been on the whole unmindful of the general interests of Europe. Nevertheless some of them were keenly alive to their own particular interests and often pressed them to the verge of war. In many instances, too, war could have been readily avoided by negotiation, and was brought about wholly by a ruthless greed for conquest on the part of the aggressive state. Such an instance at its worst is amply illustrated in the War of 1864 between Denmark, Prussia and Austria over the Danish duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg.

Denmark, upon the advice of England, had shown herself ready to withdraw the constitution which incorporated Schleswig with the Danish monarchy. But before the proposal could be carried out Austrian and Prussian troops invaded the duchies. The war which ensued was never more aptly described than in Lord Palmerston's reply to arguments brought forward by the Austrian Government. The English Prime Minister termed the entrance of troops into Schleswig an "iniquitous aggression." If the German powers had waited a couple of months, he explained, so as to enable Denmark to withdraw the constitution, no war need have been made. The war was unnecessary and therefore "iniquitous." In connection with a remark made by the same government on the rule that war abrogates treaties, Lord Palmerston observed that "to make an aggressive war for the very purpose of abrogating them would be a great and evident abuse of an admitted principle."

As early as 1866 the growing power of Prussia constituted an ever-deepening menace to France and it was the general impression that war between the two states was a question of time only. In the winter of 1868-69 Count von Moltke elaborated a complete scheme of action for the contingency of the invasion of France. Peace was, however, maintained until 1870, when General Prim, the head of the Provisional Government in Spain, suddenly and without notice to other foreign states, offered the vacant throne of Spain to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who accepted it.

The Duc de Gramont, when the news reached Paris and London on July 8, 1870, immediately informed the Prussian Ambassador at Paris in plain language that France could not tolerate the establishment of any Prussian prince upon the Spanish throne; and the French Ambassador in London appealed to the British Government to exercise all their influence in order to put a stop to the Prusso-Spanish project. Not only the pride of France was concerned, but her military power also was at stake. The German Ambassador informed Lord Granville that the King of Prussia was a stranger to the negotiations with Prince Leopold. On the other hand the Duc de Gramont stated that he had reason to know that the Spanish Minister denied it; that the King of Prussia had been cognizant of the negotiations between Prim and the Prince of Hohenzollern throughout.

However that may be, the story of the "Ems telegram" is there to prove that if it was resulted it was because Bismarck had determined upon it, and having determined upon it scorned no methods to bring it about. Bismarck received the famous telegram from King William, who was then at Ems, while dining in the company of von Moltke and von Roon, the Prussian War Minister. It was a long telegram of about 200 words, detailing the King's communications with the French Ambassador Benedetti as forming part of a negotiation still pending. Von Moltke was in despair. "It looked," says Bismarck, "as if our Most Gracious might knuckle under after all. . . . Seating myself at a small table I boiled down those 200 words to about 20, without otherwise altering or adding anything." The reduced telegram stated in terms so brief as to convey the impression of an actual insult that the King had refused to see Benedetti, and had informed him by an aide-de-camp that he had nothing more to communicate to him. Von Moltke said: "Now it has a different ring. It sounded before like a parley, now it sounds like a flourish in answer to a challenge." The reduced telegram was officially published in Berlin and sent to the different embassies in Europe. It so outraged the French Government and people that war resulted in the course of a few days.

"Thus," says a commentator, "the war was the deliberate work of a small group of conspirators holding the highest positions in the Prussian Empire, whose actions on this occasion rendered it inevitable."

With a judicious sprinkling of historical incidents of the greatest dramatic intensity, such as this one, the author-editor has illustrated the fact that permanent peace is possible when diplomatic skill is coupled with diplomatic integrity; while national greed and unscrupulous statesmanship have ever and again menaced the peace and welfare of the world and brought disaster in their train. A fine soundness and impartiality of judgment, as well as the most lucid of explications, distinguishes this book, and makes it equally valuable to the student of international law as to the average reader, whom it will enable to take an intelligent interest in the great treaties now in the shaping.

MORE CARTOONS BY RAEMAEKERS

"Raemaekers' Cartoon History of the War." Vol. II. Compiled by J. Murray Allison. New York: The Century Company, 1918.

Happy may be the country that has no history, but unhappy is its cartoonist. For the pen of the cartoonist must ever be dipped in conflict to find expression, his technique is that of the martial blade, and its office is transmutative rather than creative, finding its zest—and its best appreciation—in the mood of the moment.

Valiant indeed has been the hand of Raemaekers in the great war. It has gained the honor of allied praise and the greater honor of German militarist hatred. Contempt, fury, irony, and pathos have been its timely burden. But now the world is turning to the calmer business of judgment and re-



From "Raemaekers' Cartoon History of the War," Vol. II. The Century Company, publishers.

construction, and Raemaekers must feel the penalty of his trade in the cooling ardor of his public. The time has come for him to leave the battlefields of physical force for the less horrible though not less vital social and political contests. We realize this as we peruse the second volume of his republished drawings, "Raemaekers' Cartoon History of the War." But we can wholeheartedly say to this—as those two soldiers seem to be exclaiming in his drawing, "Teamwork"—"A good job, well done."

LITERARY NOTES

Mr. Arthur Elliot's volume, "Traditions of British Statesmanship," has now been published by Messrs. Constable. His experience as a member of the House of Commons has been of value to him in dealing with passing events, and his historical knowledge has fitted him for dealing authoritatively with the British statesmanship of by-gone years. Those who are opposed to the growing ministerial autocracy will rejoice in his championship of the revival of the authority of Parliament, the relegation of which into the background during recent years has been a menace to the future of democracy.

Mr. F. S. Stevenson, who has written several volumes of verse, is publishing through Messrs. Jarrold another entitled "November Sunsets." The output of poetry goes on apace and the weekly lists of new volumes appear to grow in length rather than to decrease.

"The Prelude to Bolshevism: The Kornilov Rebellion" is the title given by M. Kerensky to his account of the events which led up to that revolt. The volume, which contains brief biographies and descriptions of the principal actors and places connected with the revolution, will be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin.

"Selections from Sainte-Beuve" edited by Arthur Tilley and published by the Cambridge University Press, is an introduction to a study of Sainte-Beuve's work, and contains a biography, a bibliography, and selections from the "Portraits Littéraires" and "Causeries du Lundi."

The more recent commentators on the Bible have gone for their illustrative analogies to the myths and customs of primitive peoples, but not one of them has penetrated so deeply into folklore as the author of "The Golden Bough" has done. In "Folk-Lore in the Old Testament," published in three volumes by Messrs. Macmillan, Sir James George Fraser presents some very remarkable studies in comparative religion, legend and law. The work is a mine of information, in which many ingenious theories are propounded.

Mr. Henry Yates Thompson, who purchased a portion of the Ashburnham MSS. some years ago and has been a keen collector of medieval illuminated MSS., is selling his collection. Unless a private sale is effected, a portion of these MSS., which are perhaps the most remarkable

existing in private hands, will be offered for sale in the summer by Messrs. Sotheby, Mr. Thompson himself has catalogued his collection, which is well known to connoisseurs of illuminated MSS.

To the "Kings and Queens of England" series, edited by Professor Rait and Mr. William Page, Messrs. Constable have added a new volume, "Henry VII.," by Gladys Temperley, fellow of Newnham College, Cambridge.

Percy MacKaye's new play, "Washington—The Man Who Made Us," described as a "ballad play in prose," with prologue and epilogue in verse, is launched by Alfred A. Knopf.

"The Art and Craft of Home-Making," by Edward W. Gregory, is to the householder in search of a comfortable and pretty home what Mrs. Beeton's cookery books are to the

thinking and observation in the years since. He says many good things in an excellent manner, regarding naturalization, the fallacy of the "melting pot," and of the attitude, "My country, right or wrong," approaching each phase of his subject in the spirit of the educated thinker previously trained in the democratic ideal.

Mr. G. W. E. Russell's volume, "Prime Ministers and Some Others," published by Mr. Fisher Unwin, contains reminiscences which have appeared for the most part in daily and weekly papers.

It is about 35 years since George Kennan, investigating the exile system in Siberia, met Mme. Breshkovsky there in prison, and the never-ceasing efforts of her American friends for her release began. Her letters have frequent affectionate mention of him; and their meeting in New York the other day was an enthusiastic one on both sides, he with his book of stories, "A Russian Comedy of Errors," in his hand, and she with Miss Blackwell's "The Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," in hers.

PROF. GRANDGENT'S LECTURES ON DANTE

"The Power of Dante." By Charles Ball Grandgent. Boston: Marshall Jones Company, \$2 net.

Under this title Professor Grandgent has combined his eight Lowell Institute lectures, given in Boston in 1917. No American is better fitted to interpret the great Italian poet than the present author, on whom has fallen the mantle of Charles Eliot Norton. Professor Grandgent's reputation as an Italian student and teacher was established years ago by his textbooks and his Harvard courses and his contributions to the Dante literature have already been numerous and valuable.

Home, Dante, and Shakespeare are the three names which must forever remain modern because of their close relation to nature. Homer's characters are sharply defined, yet simple in their approach to life; the characters in Shakespeare are equally true to nature but more complex; Dante's people, standing midway between the two, are the product of the moralist as well as of the poet.

In this volume the author portrays Dante the poet rather than Dante the man, although the lecture devoted to "Temperament" touches on the personality. The reader cannot feel that he has been given a new approach to the Divine Comedy, but after the extraordinary voluminousness of the Dante bibliography such a literary feat would be practically an impossibility. What Professor Grandgent has done in the present volume is to present a clear and popular exposition of the poet's work, permitting the subject largely to expand himself, which is the truest and most satisfactory method of presentation.

The translations made by the author are cleverly grouped under such headings as "Faith," "Morality," "Temperament," "Experience," "Vision," "Conception," "Workmanship," and "Diction," and the marshaling of extracts from the poet's immortal works show not only the author's understanding familiarity with the subject matter, but also his subtle skill as an interpreter.

Each lecture contains material enough to be amplified into an interesting volume, yet the reader is never overwhelmed with the mass. The author safely guides him through the devious paths, leaving him eager to pursue his subject with further study, and better qualified to succeed in his undertaking.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE SEEN BY AN ITALIAN

"La Funzione Storica de l'Impero Britannico." By Angelo Crespi. Fratelli Treves, 5 lire.

No more gracious or indeed valuable return for the hospitality he has received in England could Signor Crespi have offered than this generous recognition of the aims pursued by Great Britain in the building of her Empire and the advantages which humanity has enjoyed and must continue to enjoy from an influence which has tended always toward freedom and equity. As Mr. Crespi writes in his preface, Signor Crespi possesses many qualifications for his task, among which are much study, ample experience, and above all, keen sympathy.

To the Englishman inclined to view his country's achievements with modesty, if not with depreciation, the writer's enthusiastic praise for the work accomplished by England in the interests of a world-wide goodwill, may appear somewhat exaggerated. Signor Crespi is not content, however, with mere words; he brings always facts to support his contentions. And whether he looks toward the friendliness existing for generations between the British and French in Canada, toward the justice and religious toleration meted out impartially in India, toward the work accomplished in Egypt, or toward the more recent amalgamation of British and Boer in South Africa, he finds England consistently carrying out those ideals of democracy which since the Middle Ages she has claimed as the rights of the individual, and of the nation, be they poor or rich, weak or strong. The history of Great Britain, he maintains, has been the history of conflicts with aggression whether at home or abroad, whether with medieval papal Rome, with Spain, with the France of Louis XIV, or of Napoleon, or, in our own time, with Prussian militarism.

In one of the most interesting and closely reasoned chapters in his book, the author shows how diametrically opposed in every detail of their aims and achievements have been the German Empire, under the dominion of

NEW POEMS FROM THE PEN OF R. L. S.

"New Poems and Variant Readings." By Robert Louis Stevenson. London: Chatto & Windus, 6s net.

Whatever Robert Louis Stevenson touched in prose or verse received from his hand a new freshness. The joyous humor with which he contemplated the romance and wonder which he saw in the world around him he put into his writings, and they derive a peculiar interest from their self-revelation. This self-revelation is conspicuous in the collection of poems now issued, which might never have passed out of the hands of private collectors, as Mr. Lloyd Osbourne tells us, had not the Bibliophile Society of Boston discovered them and printed them privately. Their presentation to the world is a reminder of how little Stevenson was appreciated by the public some 25 or 30 years ago, and how changed is its attitude toward his writings now. Few, if any, authors in their day had a fuller measure of the admiration and affection of their fellow craftsmen than Stevenson, and time has steadily widened the range of that admiration in an ever-growing circle.

One is left wondering why Stevenson did not publish some at least of these poems. Opinions will doubtless differ as to their relative merits, and it is not difficult to understand why he preferred to withhold for a time those which are more peculiarly personal and intimate. Some show the poet in his sadder moods, but the following lines, among others, recall the charm of "The Child's Garden of Verses," which has been aptly described as almost having introduced a new form of literary art:

Come my little children, here are songs for you.
Some are short and some are long, and all are new.
You must learn to sing them very small and clear,
Very true to time and pleasing to the ear.
Mark the note that rises, mark the notes that fall,
Mark the time when broken, and the swing of it all!
So when night is come, and you have gone to bed,
All the songs you love to sing shall echo in your head.

Here we see Stevenson's characteristic spirit of youth, ever supported by a childlike delight in life, finding expression in his poetry in a manner all the more remarkable in one who was denied so much of that physical activity which appealed to him with such strength. In similar circumstances many men would have found expression in mere sentimentality, but Stevenson was of too virile a temperament and too much a man of adventure to be a sentimentalist. Activity was the keynote of his being, and he displayed it in a resplendent literary industry.

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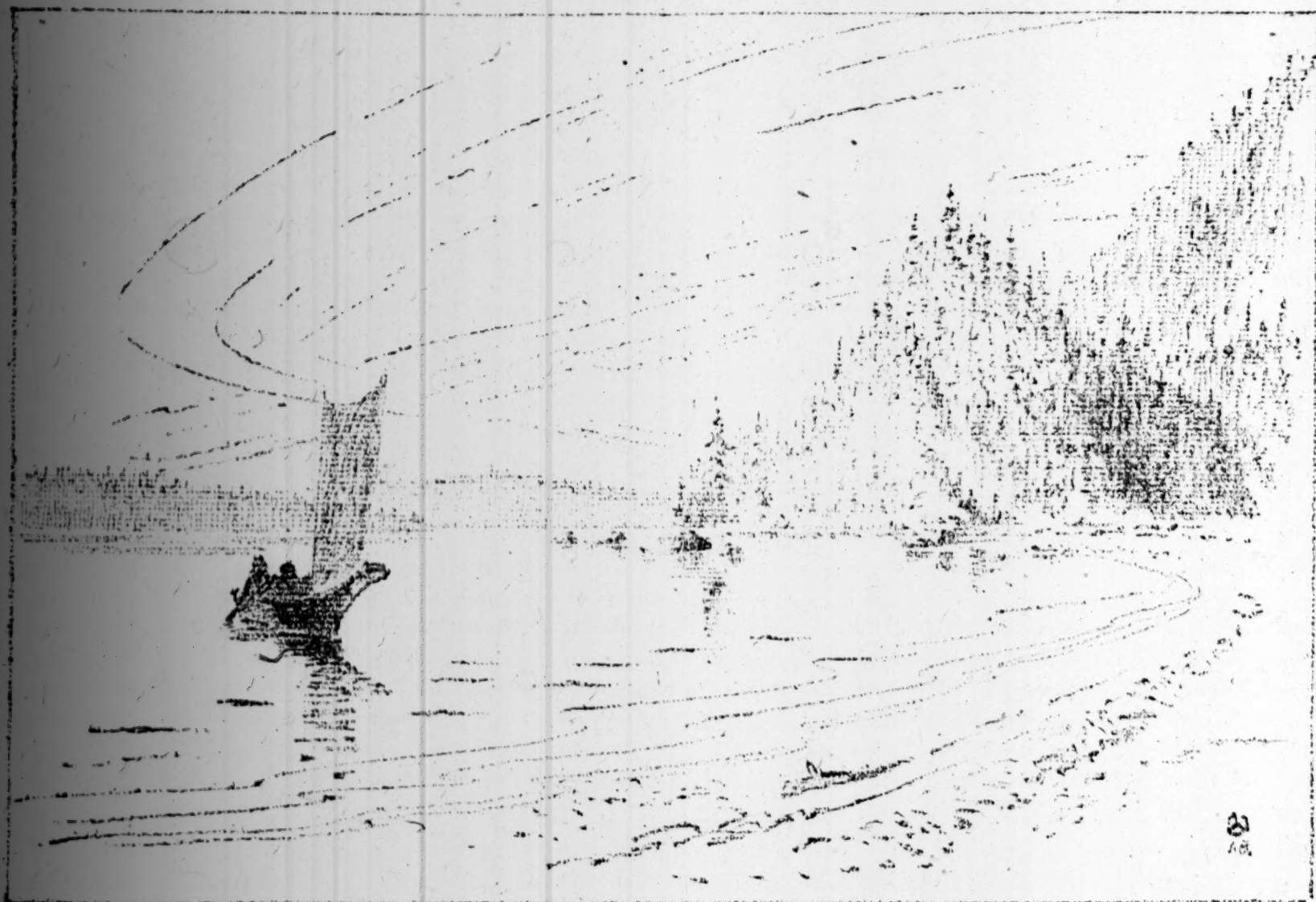
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THE HOME FORUM



Inland seas of the American Northwest Coast

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Silent Depths of the Fiords

Off the steamer tracks, between the mouth of Puget Sound and the Aleutian Islands, or, not to be too ambitious, let us say the mouth of the Stikine River, there extends into the North Pacific Coast fiords, inlets, arms of the sea, bays innumerable. Within easy reach of Vancouver, British Columbia, just round the corner from Point Atkinson, the familiar and honey flashlight whose guardian beam the stroller on the English Bay beaches picks up of a summer evening, are many such, their mouths masked with islands, themselves branching off, island dotted, interminably, and sometimes ending under a mountain foot with glaciers visible

far overhead. Some of them appear to be, but for the marine life so thick in their depths, and occasional seal, dogfish, small whale and what not, almost inland salt lakes. In this place will rise a sheer wall of perpendicular rock, the tide mark on it well overhead. After a hundred feet or so of ragged uprightness it will flare away, ridge following ridge clothed with pine and cedar whose afterglow will root on the very edge of the bluff, to a peak four or five thousand feet over one's head. In another place, perhaps close by, will be a beach of silver sand, say with a windrow of drifted weed and shells, shelving gently upward, studded with many a rounded and lichenized rock, to a shore of button berries, salmon berries and salal brush, neighbored by the Oregon grape, ranked and fringed with spruce and cedar, balsam and hemlock, which, where the sand breaks away, will have their roots in the salt water. The close attachment of the forest to the sea is one of the things most notable on the coast. Out in the bay the little grebe makes his curious S-shaped rippleless dive, the loon laughs farther out, and the sandpipers run along the beach uttering their searching cry. A fish hawk hangs overhead, and as the boat turns the corner of the cedar-clothed spit, a raven, rebekingly croaking, flaps darkly into the forest depths, while with a rattling call the kingfisher leaves the bare branch for a new perch, his rapid flight seeming nervously hurried as one notes the leisurely, apparently unconcerned saunter through the air of the blue heron as he also departs for a new fishing ground before the intrusion.

Besides the omnipresent crow, prospecting the beaches, the sea eagle and the bald-headed eagle are occasional visitors overhead. From where they nest, far up upon the raggedly vertical faces of rock, the gulls, in their several kinds, come about the camper in clouds. The wild ducks squawk, and, striding over the water, always with the wild duck's bluff of working hard and being in a tremendous hurry though drifting easily, search again the solitude they love so sociably. The native dugout canoe, often of graceful lines, its curious totemic eyes carved and painted on either side of the high prow, a spritsail of woven cedar bark hoisted before an easy wind, may make the one spot of human life visible in the silent days passing between the visits of the casual logging camp steamer on its intermittent way to and from up-coast settlements, canneries, lumber camps, even mines, hidden away in the silent depths of the fiords.

My Acquaintance With Ruskin

"My acquaintance with Ruskin arose out of our association at the Working Men's College. I was deeply stirred by his papers 'Unto this Last,' in the Cornhill Magazine, and I wrote to him my expression of admiration and sympathy." Frederic Harrison says in his autobiographical memoirs. "He invited me to dine on Sunday (Dec. 22) at Denmark Hill. It was a beautiful old country house in a fine garden, with noble trees and lawns, and the rooms hung with Turners, Titians, etc. He welcomed me with charming grace and bonhomie, and his whole attitude was that of fascinating genius. His old father—a canny, stalwart Scot, a man of sterling sense devoid of genius and grace, was a contrast to his brilliant son, whom he but half understood. 'John! John!' he would cry out at table, as his son poured out splendid paradoxes, 'what nonsense you're talking!' in rather broad Scotch. John was the pattern of a good son. He, at least, understood his father, and behaved with cheerful reverence and unhesitating submission, with the motto, Maxima debetur patri reverentia, though he was himself turned of forty,

and already a literary giant. I visited them several times, and always came away charmed and impressed with a brilliant genius . . . living amidst material conditions of entire beauty and peace."

"He was always ready to talk—to ask questions—even to listen. But as to allowing any man's thoughts, any book, old or new, unless it were the Bible, or some poems, to assist, qualify, or enter into his own thoughts, it was not even to be endured," the writer relates in another chapter.

"He dined with me in London. I well remember the first time that he entered my house, we took pains to remove from sight a copy of a Turner which I feared would scandalize him. We rather doubtfully let him see the Arundel reproduction of Holbein's Madonna and Meyer Family; but of this he heartily approved. I was rather uneasy when he went up to the engraving of the interior of the Colosseum at Rome by Piranesi, of which I happen to possess a peculiarly fine impression. He stood before it silent, with his hands behind his back, gazing intently; and at last I said, 'I fear you find that poor work after Turner.' 'No,' said he, quite seriously, 'I think it finer than Turner.' I cannot say if this were irony or serious. But for myself, I always regarded this particular engraving of Piranesi as his masterpiece, and I doubt if Turner himself ever united such perfect architectural realism to high imaginative idealization."

"Another art judgment of Ruskin's much surprised me. I felt a deep interest in the French painter, Jean Francois Millet, whom I had visited in his studio at Fontainebleau, and spent an afternoon of delightful talk with the simple old man. Some years before, when on a visit to Mlle. Souvestre at Fontainebleau, we had driven through the forest to Barbizon. I was deeply interested in the famous painters' village, and especially in its then doyen, Francois Millet. I was told that he never suffered a visit to his studio. 'Bah,' said I, 'L'Anglais excentrique est capable de tout.' And I boldly confronted the master. Mlle. Millet, a stout peasant, was at the wash-tub before the door, and chubby children were making mud-pies in the yard. 'Come in and look round, here is my studio,' said the quiet old man; 'you will not trouble me,' and he went on painting. By degrees he became quite affable, and brought out a dozen canvases which he had never 'felt in the mood to finish.' For a couple of hours he talked about his life and his art, with entire simplicity and frankness. No, he had never seen any paintings whatever but those in the Louvre, and never traveled out of his own department, and knew nothing of styles, schools, or technique. We knew the story of his refusing his daughter's hand to a young nobleman of good estate, until the lover agreed to learn and follow the trade of printer, which he did. Yes, said the old man, he was now quite easy, and happy to be free to work, whatever hard times he had once known. Was it true, said a lady present, that he had a standing agreement with the Art Publishers to pay him an annuity in return for all he might paint. 'Oh, yes, quite true,' he said; 'they pay me one thousand francs a month, which is simply enough for me.' But they sell a single picture of yours for fifty thousand francs.' 'That is their affair,' he replied; 'as long as I have all I need, and can paint what I like, and as I like, it matters not to me what they get for my work.' When the pictures of Millet were exhibited in Bond Street in June, 1875, I induced Ruskin to see them. He wrote to me—'I entirely concur with you, of course, in feeling the man's power and honesty. But he has never seen Beauty. And the ugliness of the world comes into and out of every pore of him—a black sap. No painter has any business to represent labor as gloomy. It is not gloomy, but blessed and cheerful.'"

The Skylark and the Poet

How blithe the lark runs up the golden stair
That leans thro' cloudy gates from heaven to earth
And all alone in the empyreal air
Fills it with jubilant sweet songs of mirth!

How far he seems, how far
With the light upon his wings!
Is it a bird, or star
That shines and sings?

What matter if the days be dark and drear?
That sunbeam tells of other days to be
And singing in the light that floods him o'er
In joy he overtakes futurity:
Under the cloud arches vast
He peeps, and sees behind
Great summer coming fast
Adown the wind.

And now he dives into a rainbow's rivers:
In streams of gold and purple he is drownded;
Shrilly the arrows of his song he shivers,
As tho' the stormy drops were turned to sound;
And now he issues thro',
He scales a cloudy tower;
Faintly, like falling dew,
His fast notes shower.

Let every wind be hushed, that I may hear
The wondrous things he tells the earth below;
Things that we dream of he is watching near,
Hopes that we never dreamed he would bestow:
Alas! the storm hath rolled
Back the gold gates again,
Or surely he had told
All heaven to men!

So the victorious poet sings alone,
And fills with light his solitary home,
And thro' that glory sees new worlds
foreshown,
And hears high songs, and triumphs
yet to come:
He waves the air of time
With thrills of golden chords,
And makes the world to climb
On linked words. . . .

—Frederick Tennyson.

His First Spring in the Country

It was impossible to read and write, when the fragrant bird-cherries were breaking into blossom—when the crinkled leaflets, as they opened, threw a veil of whitish down over the black gooseberry bushes—when the larks hung all day right over the courtyard, pouring out a stream of unvarying song till it died away in the sky, a song which caught at my heart and affected me to tears—when all the slopes were covered with tulips, purple and blue and white and yellow, and the funnel-shaped grass blades and close-set flower buds stole everywhere out of the ground—when ladybirds and beetles of every kind came out into the kindly light, and white and yellow butterflies began to flash past, and bees and bumblebees to buzz—when there was movement in the water, noise on the earth, and the very air trembled—when the sunbeams quivered, as they made their way through the moist atmosphere filled with the elements of life.

How much business I had, how many anxieties! Twice every day I had to visit the wood and make sure that the jackdaws were sitting in their nests; I had to listen to their incessant cawing; I had to watch the lilac-leaves opening to let out the plum-colored clusters of the coming blossom—the finches and the warblers establishing themselves in the goose-

berry bushes and barberries—the ant-heaps waking to life and movement, where first a few ants showed themselves, and then multitudes poured forth and began their labors—the swallows flashing past and diving into their old nests under the eaves—the clucking hen brooding over her tiny chickens. . . . How charmed he (my father) was when he saw the red clover for the first time! He showed me how to twitch off the pretty flowers and suck the sweet white tubes. He was even more delighted when he heard in the distance, also for the first time, the song of the mocking-bird. "There, Seryozha," he said to me; "all the birds will start singing now; the mocking-bird is the first to begin." And presently, when the bushes are in leaf, our nightingales will begin; and then life will be still more cheerful at Bagrovo.

That time also came at last: the grass grew green, the trees and bushes put forth their leaves, and the nightingales began to sing. Night and day they sang, never ceasing. By day their song did not strike me as wonderful. I even said that the larks sang as well; but in the late evening or at night, when silence everywhere began to reign, under the fading light of the sunset glow or the glittering of the stars, the song of the nightingales was an excitement and joy to me. . . . I don't know if my father's promise came true, that life would be more cheerful at Bagrovo; nor can I say whether I was at this time in what could be called high spirits; but this I know, that the thought of that time has been, throughout my whole life, a source of quiet happiness in my heart. —From "Years of Childhood," by Sergei Aksakoff (tr. from the Russian by J. D. Duff).

Only the Cobblestones Count

Barred at either end with a rope, littered with huge, dislodged cobblestones, swarming with excited children—such is the present aspect of Bannister Row, a poor street in Bloomsbury. Thus, Bannister Row is "up." And inevitably, like all shabby, "barred" streets, it has become the playground of the ragged, adventurous Jimmies and Billies and Ernys of the neighborhood, and of short-skirted Cissies and Marvys and shrill-voiced Gerties and Maudies, their sisters; all of whom may be colloquially described as having "the time of their lives" as they disport themselves under the dim, watery eye of a . . . watchman. . . . Querulously, in a cracked voice, he cries: "Now then, enuf of that lark-ing. Can't you 'ear me?" I said, enuf of it. But the swarm of little boys and little girls pay no heed. The superannuated watchman doesn't count. Only the cobblestones count. For cobblestones are the favorite playthings of street children. Cobblestones, in a word, are the joy of the Swarm.

So, in Bannister Row this afternoon, a busy, animated scene. The great work in hand is to build pillars, barricades and houses of cobblestones; next—when all this labor has been accomplished—the exciting thing to do is to perch oneself most perilously on the pillars, to assault and throw down the barricades, to enter into possession of the "house."

"This is No. 19 Russell Square. You can come in and 'ave a look if you like. Only, you've got to ring first," cries Cissie, aged seven. "Can't come now, as I'm expecting the milkman and callers. But as you ain't doing nothing, come in and see us yerself. It's No. 12 Oxford Street you've got to ask for," replies Gertie, aged nine.

Truly, an extraordinary conversation and an amazing state of affairs! All that Cissie and Gertie have done is partially to surround themselves with three low walls of cobblestones—a yard at the most separates their domains. And yet they give Russell Square and Oxford Street as their respective fine addresses; and yet Cissie tells Gertie to ring the bell; and yet Gertie expecteth the milkman, and yet—

"Now, then, 'Enry Johnson, leave other people's 'ouses alone," shouts Maudie, a third householder, when 'Enry seats himself most unconcernedly on her cobblestone wall. "Get off it, and quick, too; a drooling-room ain't no place for boys." "Where's the drooling-room?" inquires 'Enry, scathingly. "It's where I'm sitting, and it's meant for lyidies; and none of yer sauce," replies Maudie. "Where's the lyidies?" asks 'Enry, always scathingly. "I'll show you where they are." And springing up from her sofa of cobblestones, and darting out of her cobblestone drawing-room, Maudie seizes hold of 'Enry Johnson, and is just about to shake him when— "Why, 'Enry, you've got a man's collar on," she admiringly exclaims. "Yes," assents 'Enry. And truly enough, 'Enry weareth a "stand-up" collar many sizes too large for him. "I don't mind if you come into my drooling-room." . . . No sooner had the thrilling news been circulated that "Enry's got a man's collar on," than he is shrilly called upon to visit Gertie and Cissie at 12 Oxford Street and 19 Russell Square. In terrific demand is eight-year-old 'Enry. He completely eclipses Jimmie Styles, whose one dilapidated roller-skate has made him a great personage amongst the Swarm. Yes, for the time being, at all events, the Collar has beaten the Skate. "You do look nice, 'Enry," says Gertie. And Cissie inquires: "'Ow do you feel in it? I mean, does it make you feel any different?" To which elegant 'Enry vaguely replies: "Yes, there's a difference somewhere, but I don't know where." —From "Two Towns—One City: Paris—London," by John F. Macdonald.

The Continuity of Creation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CREATION, as understood in Christian Science, is the manifestation of God, the divine Principle. There is only one divine Principle, infinite in its being, spiritual in its nature; hence creation is altogether spiritual. This understanding of creation as entirely spiritual is contradicted by material sense, which claims that there is a real material creation; but Christian Science rightly declares that, since Spirit, or divine Principle, is infinite, only one real creation exists, and that a so-called material creation can be naught but a counterfeit conception of the real, spiritual creation.

Now to gain some knowledge of the truth just stated is without parallel in its importance for humanity. To continue to believe in the reality of matter is to continue in the hopeless position of believing in the reality of sickness, sin, and death, and doing nothing to destroy these scourges of the human race. For sickness and sin are the inevitable and direct results of holding to the belief that matter is real; and death is the consequence of disease and evil. When all material belief will have been destroyed, death will not then be entertained even as a supposition.

What, more particularly, is the nature of the real creation? Spiritual it must be, as has been said, since God is Spirit. It must also embody all the other qualities of the divine Mind. It is, moreover, the compound idea of divine Mind, an idea which embraces all lesser ideas. Writing on page 513 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says: "Spirit diversifies, classifies, and individualizes all thoughts, which are as eternal as the Mind conceiving them; but the intelligence, existence, and continuity of all individuality remain in God, who is the divinely creative Principle thereof." There never can be any separation between divine Principle and the ideas of Principle. Consequently all real ideas must continue to embody the qualities of the creative Principle, such as eternity and intelligence. If any doubt be entertained by anyone on the question of creation, he must turn to Principle to have it removed. No explanation of creation is to be found in the material sense of things. It is only by knowing God correctly that a knowledge of His creation is gained.

One of the problems which are always before mankind is the problem of man himself. What is man? Whence came man? Whither goeth man? are questions which, with others of a like description, are continually being asked. They are all of great importance, such questions as these; and they are all questions of the human mind, of that consciousness which has believed and continues seemingly to believe in the reality of a material creation. They are questions which will continue to be asked until all have come to a knowledge of creation as the expression of perfect Mind, and to an understanding consequently of the real man, as synonymous with the perfect spiritual creation. What, then, is man? Expressed in terms of spiritual creation, man is the complete expression of divine Principle. Man embodies, as true consciousness, all the ideas of God. The struggle, which through Christian Science is going on in every human being who has got some understanding of the meaning of its teachings concerning divine Principle, is to recognize the Christ as the real or true idea of man, the divine image and likeness. As this is attained, the human or material sense of man must proportionately disappear. That is the scientific meaning of salvation. Salvation includes the destruction of all sin, the extermination of all disease, the final overcoming of death; for to the Christ, or generic man, life is all that can be known. Life which is perfect, and therefore continuous and indestructible.

Jesus the Christ made the demonstration that life is indestructible. So conscious was he of the fact that God is infinite Spirit, and that creation is entirely spiritual, that he possessed an extraordinarily clear understanding of the unreality of sickness, sin, and death, indeed of all material phenomena; and it was this knowledge which empowered him to break the erroneous belief in death for others and to overcome it finally in his own case. Sometimes it is said that Jesus was specially gifted with power from God, and that because of this he was able to annul the material laws which caused disease and death. But surely it would be inconsistent with divine wisdom first to make laws and then empower anyone to break them. The truth is, that no law of God either causes or perpetuates sin or sickness. Since God is infinite good, and therefore responsible for real law alone, there can be no law behind disease, behind sin, or behind death, because these errors cannot be accounted other than evil. What passes for law to the human mind is simply false belief, nothing else. Knowing this, and understanding the divine Principle of all real law, Christ Jesus healed sin and disease and raised the dead. Jesus broke no law at any time, but he fulfilled the law of God continually. That is to say, he knew the truth about "the divinely creative Principle," and about the real man who expresses divine Principle and is governed solely and continuously by spiritual law; and this knowledge did all the healing work he accomplished. Creation is the same today as ever.

It was, because God is unalterable. "His kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and his dominion is from generation to generation." Look as far into the ages to come as one may, creation will still be the same, from the least to the highest idea. Creation is complete now, for the creative Principle is perfect. Creation is being unfolded through man, through generic man, now, because man embodies it wholly as consciousness. Thus Mrs. Eddy could write (Science and Health, p. 427): "Man's individual being can no more die nor disappear in unconsciousness than can Soul, for both are immortal." To begin to know the truth about the continuity of creation is to begin to lose the fear of death, which presses so sternly on human existence and shortens the sojourn of men upon the earth. Lessen this fear, and longevity is increased. Creation is continuous, coexistent and coeternal with God, for "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." "And God saw every thing that he had made, and behold, it was very good."

Webster's Log Cabin

It did not happen to me to be born in a log cabin; but my elder brothers and sisters were born in a log cabin, raised among the snowdrifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early, that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney, and curled over the frozen hills, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist; I make it an annual visit. I carry my children to it, to teach them the hardships endured by the generations which have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the touching narratives and incidents, which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode.—Daniel Webster.

Song

Waves, on the beach, and the wild sea foam.
With a leap, and a dash, and a sudden cheer,
Where the seaweed makes its bending home,
And the seabirds swim on the crests so clear,
Wave after wave, they are curling o'er,
Where the white sand dazzles along the shore. —W. E. Channing.

To Critics

Critics are too apt to forget that rules are but means to an end; consequently, where the ends are different, the rules must be likewise so.—Coleridge.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Lone Hand

THE deluge of sectional strikes which has been hampering the reconstruction of the industries in Great Britain, has come more or less to a head in the threat of the miners, by a general strike, to reduce British trade and transport to a standstill. In this case it cannot be pretended that the tail is wagging the dog. Quite apart from the fact that, in the ballot which decided the question of 1,008 votes were cast for a strike, and only 104,007 against, it is clear that the official leaders are not merely directing but are in sympathy with the determination reached. The principal leader of the men is, of course, Robert Smillie, the President of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and President also, for the last quarter of a century, of the Scottish Miners' Federation. Mr. Smillie is a somewhat dour and unelastic Scotsman, but he is absolutely devoted to the interests of the men over whom he exercises simply immense influence. A somewhat slow thinker, and inheriting the pessimism of the Scots character, Mr. Smillie is not likely to urge the men to any violent course, but he is likely to confirm them in an obstinate resistance to the employers and the government, not in the least out of malice but because of his own mental make-up.

The government which, in the present instance, is only another way of saying Mr. Lloyd George, has, indeed, a sufficiently difficult task before it. The M. F. G. B., as the Miners' Federation of Great Britain is popularly known, is not only the strongest organized labor body in the country, but enjoys a working alliance, practically an offensive and defensive alliance, with two other immensely powerful labor unions, the N. U. R., or National Union of Railwaymen, and the N. T. W. F., or National Transport Workers' Federation. It is obvious, then, that a strike of the one, if followed by a sympathetic strike on the part of the others, would paralyze the industries and business of the whole country; if, that is to say, the failure of the supply of coal did not automatically bring about such an end unaided. It is just here that the interdependence of all industries becomes so clear, and exposes the moral impossibility of any single one of them playing a lone hand.

Granting, for the sake of argument, the by no means demonstrated fact that the miners, in the present dispute are in the right, certain awkward facts begin to emerge as the result of the policy of the lone hand. To begin with, if you stop the country's coal supply, you stop, post hoc propter hoc, the railways and the mills. But even a miner needs the service of the railways and the mills in order to live. Therefore the burden of his energy does not fall only on the colliery owners and shareholders, who are an infinitesimal minority, but upon the whole country, including himself and his wife and children. Nor is this the limit of the complete system of wheel upon wheel. It was noticed that the support of the policy of the lone hand was weakest in South Wales. The reason is not only exceedingly simple, but exceedingly instructive. The South Wales coal-fields live largely on coal exports. But though you may raise the price of your own coal you cannot raise the price of your competitor's. Now the price of coal at the pit-head in England happens already to be eighteen shillings a ton, as against eleven shillings in the United States—the figures are the Prime Minister's. Therefore, it does not require an elaborate calculation to discover exactly how valuable an opportunity the South Wales miner will find in such competition. It is likely to be summed up in what the comic papers in the States are wont to describe as "a swell chance."

At the same time it is not to be imagined that Robert Smillie and the men he represents are as entirely foolish as such a one-sided version of the present quarrel over wages and hours would imply. The miner rests his case on the contention that it is not the wages which are sending coal up to a prohibitive price, but the waste; not the hours but the profits. In other words, the miner charges it against the owner that his methods are wasteful and his profits excessive, if not scandalous. He claims, moreover, that the man who carries on the most exhausting and most dangerous trade in the country has a right to special consideration. And that as between himself and the man who happens simply to own some property beneath which happens to lie a coal deposit, there should be no hesitation. The first part of his argument is probably unanswerable, but the second is vitiated by a fallacy. That fallacy is the fallacy of all syndicalistic reasoning. And for the sake of convenience it is better to deal with it first.

Coal mining, then, is not a mere question of digging a hole in a piece of ground you happen to own, and dropping a bucket into it. Coal mining, selling, and distributing, like any other kind of mining, is a highly specialized and complicated industry, demanding skillful organizing and financing. The question of brains enters into it equally with the question of muscle. No man is going to compete with the astute mining interests of France, of Germany, or of the United States without the possession of great ability and the command of vast capital. On any other terms he will find himself the fly in the spider's parlor. When, however, you have once admitted this, the whole weight of argument shifts over to the side of the fly. There can be no question that the labors of the miner are, as a rule, peculiarly dangerous and peculiarly exhausting. The man who lies for hours every day upon his back in a tunnel, hacking at a seam of coal, certainly deserves ample time for rest and for recreation. In the same way the man who labors every day in the face of flood, of coal damp, and of noxious gas emphatically deserves that the fact should be remembered in his pay.

So far the controversy is a simple one. But it does not end here. Indeed as it continues, it grows complicated, and it is by reason of these very complications that

the Prime Minister asks for time. Unfortunately the miner, like many other people, has been the sport of Royal Commissioners for decades. As a result he has grown contemptuous and suspicious of them. When, therefore, Mr. Lloyd George proposes further delay, in order that the question of waste and the question of profiteering may be thoroughly gone into, he becomes not unnaturally restive. It is quite true that Mr. Lloyd George only asks for this delay with regard to the more complicated features of the dispute, and that he promises quick decision on the questions immediately at issue. Unfortunately, precedents, for which the Prime Minister is not responsible, are against him, and hence the hesitation of the men.

At the same time there can scarcely be any hesitation in supporting the Prime Minister's offer. The men can certainly afford to wait until the 21st of March, rather than by premature action throw the whole industry of the country into a condition of chaos, and cause untold hardship, not only to others but to themselves. Therefore, it is to be hoped that the Prime Minister's offer will be accepted. If, when the report is made, the conclusions fail to find acceptance between the owners and the men, there will be nothing to prevent disaster but the direct action of the government.

A Slander on Brest

RECENT sensational stories with regard to conditions in the great American camp at Brest, France, have been controverted so promptly, so sharply, and so completely that the result must prove discouraging to all those engaged in propagating slanders upon the conduct of the United States' part in the war. With little, if anything, short of indecent haste, some of the statements reflecting upon responsible officials and military commanders have been given circulation. It was charged that the conditions at the embarkation camp in Brest were intolerable. Brest itself was pronounced by a United States senator "one of the foulest holes on earth." The utterances were received and widely published, as if substantiated and proved. They shocked millions and sorely grieved thousands of people, for in Brest are continually concentrated great numbers of the young fellows for whose footsteps those at home are eagerly listening.

An immediate investigation was set afoot with the view of determining what truth, if any, was at the bottom of the charges so freely made. General Pershing appointed Major-General Helmick to conduct the inquiry. Taking the allegations seriously, the charge that soldiers from the front and Red Cross nurses were practically held prisoners was found to be "absolutely groundless"; no individual had been put "at the bottom of the sailing list"; no man of the garrison of more than 60,000 was required to remain in line over ten minutes; troops were marched to meals by time schedules, and the entire garrison was fed within an hour and a quarter; there had been no overbearing conduct or harsh language toward men on the part of officers; with one exception only, newspaper correspondents who visited the camp cheerfully testified to the efficiency and kindness of the organization; inspections of buildings were made daily, and roof leaks when discovered were quickly repaired. And the report proceeded:

As to mud everywhere, this is the rainy season. Foot-paths and roads were muddy for a time, due to conditions over which no man had control. Even this has been met, by laying approximately forty miles of board walks along the roadside, throughout the camp, to storehouses, to incinerators, to laundries, to mess houses, and along high-ways. Thousands of cubic yards of crushed stone have been laid and rolled, so that one may walk over the camp without stepping in the mud. Sheds and messes have been built at the railway station to serve 50,000 men within an hour after arrival, both day and night.

In short, the conditions at Brest may be said to be similar, in every particular, to those which have existed in all of the great cantonments and camps in the United States during the last two years, no better, no worse; conditions, that is to say, unavoidably incidental to the tremendous task which entrance into the greatest war in history imposed upon the nation.

All the comforts of life could not immediately be provided at Camp Grant, Camp Houston, Camp Sherman, Camp Devens, or Camp Upton, any more than at Brest. But in every instance the task of preparation for the housing, feeding, and drilling of an army of between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 men, divided, toward the last, almost equally by the width of the Atlantic Ocean, and between two continents, was marvelously well accomplished, and there should be credit rather than captious criticism for all who had a hand in the work.

The Next Congress and the Presidency

THE Sixty-fifth Congress of the United States will go out of existence on Monday, March 3. The Sixty-sixth Congress will come into existence on the following day, but, unless called by the President to meet in extraordinary session, will not convene until the first Monday in December. The outgoing Congress is Democratic; the incoming Congress will be Republican. From March 4, 1919, to March 3, 1921, or until the close of the present presidential term, the national Legislature and the national Administration will be of opposite political complexions.

A Democratic Congress and a Democratic Administration took the responsibility for leading the country into war, and must assume the responsibility for its conduct on the part of the United States. The completion of the work of the war, the carrying on of reconstruction made necessary by the war, "the binding of the nation's wounds," readjustment to altered conditions, care of the veteran soldiers and sailors, rehabilitation of national industry, support of national finance, all the finishing business of the conflict, so far as the United States is concerned, as well as the recenting of certain international relations and the resumption of others, will constitute employment that must be shared by a Republican Congress and a Democratic President.

The two ends of Pennsylvania Avenue will be constantly under the white light of public observation during the next eighteen months, at least. At the end of that

time, the nation will no doubt feel that it knows whether the Democratic Party or the Republican Party should be trusted with the control of national affairs. At the outset, the Democrats enjoy advantage in the indisputable fact that they have a leader in whom the country has almost unlimited confidence; they are at a disadvantage in the fact that they have a Congress that is turning over to a Republican successor an immense amount of important work which it should itself have performed. At the outset, the Republicans have advantage in the fact that they need take no party responsibility for making the war or for conducting it; that they are free to discover, if they can, important mistakes and blunders made by their predecessors; that they have the opportunity of setting right many things that are now awry; and that they are, broadly speaking, in a position to show the people, from inference and by comparison, how much better they could have managed things had they, instead of their opponents, been in power during the last two years.

The advantage at the outset on either side will not be of value unless it shall be maintained by works. The nation is disposed to see that the President shall have fair, even generous, treatment at the hands of a Republican Congress, but neither the virtues nor the popularity of the President can be expected, on the one hand, constantly to outweigh shortcomings revealed in the record of his party, or, on the other hand, always to overshadow the praiseworthy accomplishments of the Republicans. The probabilities are that President Wilson, from this time forward, will be considered by the great majority of the American electorate as a man apart, and that each of the two great parties will have to rest its case solely upon its merits or demerits as either have been, or shall have been, displayed during this exceptionally important period in the history of the republic.

The Republican Congress, if called to meet in extra session, and it is difficult to see how such a call can be avoided, will have a great opportunity to improve upon the work of its predecessor in the matter of disposing, and disposing intelligently and satisfactorily, of business that should long since have had attention. Many measures insistently demanded by the people have been neglected, and will very likely be left over on March 3. The regular legitimate business awaiting disposition in both houses of the Sixty-sixth Congress will supply the members with abundant occupation. If they shall make the mistake of turning from this business to the framing of a party issue, the public will not be pleased. The partisan issue will take care of itself if the Republican Party, through its representation in Congress, shall take care of the urgent needs of the nation in the way of legislation. If that party neglects the nation for partisan purposes, it will be certain to lose all the advantage it had at the beginning. The record which the incoming Congress shall make will very largely, if not wholly, determine the manner in which the presidential election of 1920 shall go. What the nation is looking for now is skillful dealing with the questions which the war has left unsettled, a satisfactory solution of the important problems; it will be impatient with petty bickerings, time-wasting contention over trivialities, and small politics of every nature.

The Black Country

THE Black Country, it is true, extended its borders during the war, or, rather, the Black Country idea was carried to other parts of England and Scotland, far away from the towns of South Staffordshire, North Worcestershire, and Warwickshire. Great factories sprang up, here, there, and everywhere, over night, and the flare of the blast furnace was the one light that broke the Cimmerian darkness of the countryside in many unwonted parts of England. Still the Black Country never felt doubtful as to the security of its position as the "real thing." Upstart factories in other places would largely vanish with the war. But long after the war and its story had become a closed book, men would need locks, and are not the best locks that can be made turned out at Wolverhampton and Willenhall? They would need keys, and where would one find better keys than at Wednesfield? They would need horses' bits, harness-fittings, and saddlery, and they would seek for them, if they were wise, at Walsall and Bloxwich; whilst who that knew a good nail, or a good chain, when he saw it, would think of going elsewhere for either than to Cradley?

And so the Black Country felt well entrenched, whatever the changes that came and went. When it was called upon to do so, it turned from peace to war conditions, but it made the change with all the indifference of an old soldier, and now, with similar unconcern, it is getting back again to the ways of peace. Throughout it all, its external appearance has changed but little. There are those who do not speak well of this appearance; who have boarded the train at New Street, Birmingham, and have made the strange detour to Kidderminster. They have unkindly recollection of "the endless town of it" for so much of the way; the chimneys; the gaunt superstructure of the coal mines; the great wheels shouldering their way up into the gray sky, now lost and now found again through a cloud of steam and smoke; the houses, now rushing in regular phalanxes down to the railway, and now seen far away, almost on the horizon, across long stretches of waste land; the ubiquitous tram cars; the inevitable boarding; the quite uncompromising griminess of the country that is so justly called the Black Country.

A Ruskin, of course, would turn his back upon it, and, with hands upraised in horror, would flee away from it. And yet those who know the Black Country, most of them, learn to love it; certainly to take pride in it. The activity is ever so ceaseless, the accomplishment so continuous, and its range so vast. There are many ways of seeing it in detail, close to, in any of its great towns, or from the train window, by day or night, in a journey through its borders. But there is one way, above all others, to see the Black Country, and that is to make one's way, after dark, to the top of the Castle Hill at Dudley, and look out over the countryside east, west, north, or south. No buildings are in sight anywhere, or only as dim, shadowy forms. But, as far as the eye can see on all sides, is the flare of the blast furnace, whilst

the sky on the horizon is ablaze with the light of others that are hidden from view. Then the Black Country has this great redeeming feature, that it is within easy reach of some of the most beautiful country in all England. Indeed it is in itself beautiful country, or was once, and still is, in places; but, not twenty miles from Dudley Castle, one may climb the green slopes of the Clee Hills in Shropshire or, from the top of Malvern Hill in Worcestershire, look out over the country of Piers Plowman.

Notes and Comments

THE United States Senators who in the past have shown a disposition to oppose the President's policy for a League of Nations are quoted as saying that his Boston speech has not changed their views. They should at least be interested in the fact that their views, as expressed while he was on the ocean, did not change his speech.

PARIS is to have, for exhibition purposes, on the Place de la Concorde, one of the German long range guns which, at intervals during the two or three months preceding the close of the war, bombarded that city, causing damage and distress. The weapon, as an exhibit, might perhaps serve a better purpose if shown on the Bismarckplatz in Berlin, bearing an inscription to the effect that every shot fired from it stiffened the determination of the Allies to crush autocracy, and at any cost.

THE \$6,000,000,000 War Revenue Bill which President Wilson signed on board the train which took him from Boston to Washington, on Monday night, is an exceptionally important measure in many ways, but it has a peculiar interest for the nation at this time in that it carries a "rider" which makes the capital of the country immune from all traffic in liquor. If liquor shall still be brought into Washington it must be guarded against detection in such a manner that the smuggling of it cannot be made profitable. It is a great gain for prohibition, at this stage, that the liquor traffic has been extirpated from the seat of government.

DURING the last decade, says the Indian Commissioner of Canada, the Indian population has been increasing, but fortunately in a way that decreases the so-called Indian problem. Canada, in fact, feels that the Indian problem has pretty well vanished. The modern red Indian is civilized, and the descendants of the aboriginal tribes are now, for the most part, educated farmers, and, in fair proportion, drivers of their own automobiles. Such information from Canada makes even more hopeful the recent reports of constantly improving conditions among the Indians in the United States; but one feels also that these Canadian red men have been more wisely helped and less selfishly hindered, in the past, by their white neighbors.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY years ago, the American artist Charles Wilson Peale painted the portrait of General Washington that President Wilson, the other day, unveiled at 10 Downing Street, London; and how remarkable is the sequence of historic events that has placed this particular portrait in a building that is held to be the very center of the British Government! The portrait crossed the ocean in 1780 with Henry Laurens, who was bound on a mission to Holland; but the vessel was captured, by Captain George Keppel of the British Navy. Laurens went to the Tower until he was exchanged for Cornwallis; the discovery of his mission led to war between England and Holland; and the portrait of Washington remained in the Keppel family until it was presented to the British Government, when the United States entered the world war.

PEOPLE in other parts of the United States should find inspiration in the tree-planting campaign undertaken by the residents of Bell County, Texas. These thoughtful citizens have subscribed liberally to a fund which is being used to beautify the Temple-Belton Road or Victory Highway. At every interval of thirty feet a tree is planted on either side of the road, numbered, and dedicated by the person who plants it to some Bell County soldier who fought in the Great War, while a label on the tree gives the name and title of this soldier. With each tree are planted also two pecan nuts and two walnuts. If these produce seedlings, the owner of the tree may take his choice of one of these seedlings or the original tree. Here is a combination of patriotism, aestheticism, and utility. The Victory Highway will be useful as well as ornamental for generations to come. It will be sought by the tourist of the future not only for its beautiful shade, but out of sheer respect for the good taste and good sense of the people who designed and developed it.

FOR several years railway corporations in the United States, as a result of experience, have refused to keep in their employment so-called "moderate" drinkers, or men who, even occasionally, have been seen to enter saloons. The companies have taken the position that liquor, imbibed in any quantity, rendered an employee, to the extent of the quantity imbibed, unfitted for his work. If it required ten drinks to intoxicate a man, they reasoned, then, one drink would make a man one-tenth intoxicated. The same rule should obtain in measuring the percentage of alcohol allowable in a so-called non-intoxicating drink. No drink that has any alcohol in it is, properly speaking, non-intoxicating. This is the long and the short of it.

AFTER the United States becomes bone-dry, many jails in the country may be in the same case with the old log jail in Brown County, Indiana, which has had no compulsory tenant these seven years and is to be preserved as a curio. The Brown County jail was built in 1837, "good and solid," according to the record, for the handsome sum of \$175, and the last prisoner was his own jailer. Sentenced for some petty offense, the keys were handed over to him and he went out every day to work and came back every night to lock himself up. During this incarceration he also acted as jailer for two other petty offenders serving shorter terms. This sounds like comic opera, but so it was.